PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,241—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews.	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* CLYDE	4099	E.H. Gordon	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler.	18th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	2nd July.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A.W. Adamson	30th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,820	13th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, viâ St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	18th March 1898 Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	De Manbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO	...O. Canepa	...4,580	.....3rd Mar., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 320.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th February 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, Feb. 7, 1898.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 1st March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 26th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,868 tons, on or about 5th March, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with OFFICE Tickets met and assisted at all their Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF H. M. THE QUEEN by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of "BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

ENGLISH-MADE GYMKHANA KIT.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL,
LAWN-TENNIS,
POLO AND GOLF,
HOCKEY,
BADMINTON, RACQUETS, FIVES,
FENCING AND BOXING KIT.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST TEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 15,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.						Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	39	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	16	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

DO NOT SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO" STANDING MOUNT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

ARE now registering orders for the above BICYCLES expected shortly from the PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ltd. These Machines claim the following advantages :—

1. Mounted and started from standing position.
2. Stopped at rest with both feet touching ground, and restarted from such position.
3. A Side-slip fall is rendered almost impossible.
4. The safest for riding among Street traffic.
5. Dismounted by placing one foot on the ground.
6. Riding Stretch is the same as in any Machine.
7. Speed equal to any.
8. Its safety is equalled by none.
9. Its strength is equalled to any fair weight and work.
10. Its weight is the lowest possible with safety.
11. Weight with Roadster Pneumatic Tyres and Leather Chain cover, about 30 lbs.
12. Designed to produce an absolutely safe mount for Town Riding, a convenient Mount for Hunting.
13. It is the best type of Machine for "POLO."
14. It is the best Type of Machine for use as a Military Cycle.
15. Superfine in respect both to Material and Workmanship.
16. Every component, whether a large limb or small nut is subjected to most careful Scrutiny before any work is put on it.
17. The workmanship is all that careful supervision and expert workman can make it without regard to cost.
18. The bearings throughout of all the Premier Machines are of Special construction and are all accurately ground after hardening.

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, STORES AND GENERAL GOODS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE BEST SALINE DRAUGHT you can obtain is that prepared from KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT.

Because it is not only compounded from the best formula existing but is

ALWAYS ABSOLUTELY FRESH

and THEREFORE superior in ACTIVITY and EFFECT to IMPORTED ARTICLES.

It affords a SLIGHTLY APERIENT morning DRINK of REFRESHING and INVIGORATING CHARACTER. Is an EFFECTIVE REMEDY in MILD SKIN COMPLAINTS, NAUSEA, HEADACHE CONSTIPATION, etc., etc., acting very beneficially upon GOUTY SUBJECTS (both as preventive and remedy.)

A SUITABLE HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

for the use of OLD AND YOUNG ALIKE.

Re. 1-4 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A FAVOURITE PICK-ME-UP.

A DELICATELY FLAVOURED BEVERAGE

A STRENGTH PROMOTING TONIC

INVALUABLE IN ALL CASES OF OVERWORK,

FATIGUE AND WORRY

KEMP'S COCA WINE

is acknowledged to be one of the finest preparations of the wonderful Drug COCA. Possesses restorative powers and tonic poperties of the first order and is essentially A FIRST-RATE HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, Summer or Winter season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved.....from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only .....from	5 0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4 0
Address two lines, any style	6 0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch if to forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour, per 100 impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.	
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.	

RUBBER STAMS, BRASS STAMPS, FOR SEALS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE SHOP

In MEDOWS STREET. Rent Rs. 200 a month.

Apply, D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS AND CO., MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 35th (ad-interim) DIVIDEND at the Rate of Gitts. 10 (forty) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1897, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 21st day of March 1898, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, For Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1898, between the hours of 11 to 2 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th March 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order, For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
By FLEMING SHAW and Co.,
his attorneys.

ombay, 24th February, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NOTES;
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay;

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Soaps or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE well-known AERATED WATERS of the Victoria Hotel are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions Free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GRAND VALUE.—For Ordinary Day Wear. Good White Shirts, to Special order, Price six for Rs. 20 only.—ASQUITH & LORD, Bombay.

WANTED, A GOOD EXPERIENCED CARDER and SPINNER. Apply with testimonials and terms to the Agent, the RAJANGAR MILLS, Ahmedabad.

A GOOD reliable COMPOUNDER as SENIOR required sharp—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort.

DRESS MAKER WANTED, for the Hills, one with a knowledge of Millinery preferred. Apply FRANCIS, HARRISON, HATHAWAY & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE—High Dog-cart, suitable for 15 hands horse, recently completely overhauled and re-shafted by English Carriage Builders. Price Rs. 401. Also Light VICTORIA, in thorough order just out of the same firm's hands. Price Rs. 700. Apply to "R.R." care of this Office.

TO LET—Bungalows on Seashore (1 mile from Andheri). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versowa via Amboli.

TO BE LET—A SHOW ROOM, in Church Gate Street. Apply PALMER CYCLE AGENCY, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HAVE YOU seen the new Local Cycling Paper, INDIAN CYCLING REVIEW! Write to NOR AN and Co., Church Gate Street, or VATCHA BROS., Girgaum, for a copy, and you will be pleased.

RECEIVED Organettes Organs with 6 Tunes Rs. 30. Extra Tunes Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Camp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-14-0, per case, at Bandra.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious, it is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEF ENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LONAULL—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagar's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 28.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION of the London Civil Service and University College. Office Members and Collegians specially prepared for this. Passing guaranteed. European Supervisors. Apply to "B. B.," care of this paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PHOSPHORIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark, in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and in Silver cases Rs. 35, guaranted 5 years.—TEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pail Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 28th February, 1898, at 6 P.M.

T. W. BIRKETT.
M. F. REID.
Joint Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M.

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 17th February, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

TO MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS.

SUNDRY BALES of CLOTHING forwarded from England and America in aid of the sufferers from Famine, are expected to arrive in the course of this month. As many of the Branches of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897, are now CLOSED, applications for these Clothes can be forwarded by the Managers of Orphanages, Hospitals and Kindred Institutions in the Famine Districts to E. N. BAKER, Esq., Collector of Customs, Calcutta, by whom they will be distributed.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the next Mechanical Engineers' Examination under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891 is POSTPONED from WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, 1898.

W. ALMON,
For Collector of Bombay,
Bombay, Collector's Office, 25th February, 1898.

"A BOBBERY PACK IN INDIA."

HOW to COLLECT, TRAIN and HUNT it. Full instructions for laying a drag. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Re. 1-8.

A SECRETARY to the SURAT MUNICIPALITY is to be APPOINTED on a pay of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300. Applications stating qualifications and age of candidates should be made to the Undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 15th March, 1898.

R. A. L. MOORE,
Collector and President.

Surat, 24th February, 1898.

CHAPLAINCY or SIMILAR WORK in India, desired by Oxford M.A., First Class Honours (Theology) English Orders, 12 years' experience, 2 years' unbroken health in Burma, Free by May at latest. Testimonials, etc.

Rev. J. ANDREW SMITH, Town Chaplain,
Mandalay, Upper Burma.

PERSONS RESIDENT in BOMBAY will be PERMITTED to RESIDE in CAMPS of their own construction at SELECTED PLACES in the THANA District on the following conditions :—

1. Parties consisting of any number of parties to be formed : for each family a person (Headman), who can, in the opinion of the Collector (or other persons authorised by him), be trusted, will take himself responsible.
2. The site to be occupied will be allotted by the Collector and as far as possible, according to the wishes of the party.
3. Each family to build its own shed. Ten feet to be left between each shed and thirty feet between each line of sheds.
4. The Headman to be responsible for cleanliness of his party's Camp, and for the using of an allotted site for natural purposes.
5. A register of persons permitted to reside in the Camp to be kept showing the number of persons in each shed. The register to be open to inspection by any Plague Authority at any time.
6. The Headman to be responsible that every case of sickness in the Camp is at once reported to the nearest Plague Authority or to such person as may be appointed for each Camp.
7. The Headman to be responsible that all orders which the District Magistrate may find it necessary to issue by reason of Plague in the Camp will be obeyed without trouble.
8. The Headman to be responsible for damage done to trees or other property near the Camp by members of his party.
9. Each member of the party to undergo medical inspection before leaving Bombay in the first instance.
10. Only the working members of each party to be allowed to go to Bombay daily. Each such person to travel only on a monthly railway pass.
11. The Headman to be responsible that no member of his party leaves the Camp to live elsewhere. Any person sleeping out of the Camp for one night to be considered to have gone to live elsewhere.
12. Each party to make its own arrangements for its supply of food. Until ten days have elapsed from the arrival of the party in Camp, none of its members to go into neighbouring villages.
13. The Camp site to be vacated and sheds cleared away within a week from receipt of an order from the Collector, when the latter shall consider that there is no longer any reason why persons should not return to Bombay.
14. These conditions to be accepted in writing by the Headman. Any breach thereof may be punished at the Collector's direction by withdrawal of permission to use the Camp site.

R. P. BARROW,
Collector and District Magistrate, Thana.
Bandra, 9th February, 1898.

WITH reference to the above Notification the LAND available for CAMPING OUT is as follows :—

TALUKA KALYAN.

DEMOWLI—Government Waste Land near the Station on both sides of the line. Much accommodation. Shallow wells will require to be sunk.

DIVA—Gurcharan land sufficient for 500 huts in Saba about a mile from the Station. Wells require sinking. Water blackish.

MUMBRA—Occupied land near Railway Station obtainable for small rent. Much Government land about a mile from Station. Wells will have to be sunk.

TALUKA SALSETTE.

ANDHERI—About 40 acres near Station. No difficulty about taking up land which is occupied. Mr. P. Pereira offers the whole of his ; wells and tanks exist. Water main available.

GONDAWLI—About 23 acres of land about half a mile from Andheri Station. Water would have to be arranged for from the Tulsi Main.

AGATHNA—Some 100 acres of land, one mile from Borivli Railway Station. Good tank water available.

MALAD—About 25 acres offered by Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Choksi. A large well available.

KURLA—Some 200 acres near Railway Station, water-supply abundant. Land belongs to the Kher-Khot, whose permission will have to be obtained.

Bhandup about 150 acres. Kanjur about 400 acres. Hanali about 40 acres. Ghatcooper about 10 acres. Kiral about 190 acres. } These are all fairly close to Railway Station and are more or less well off in the matter of water.

Captain BETHAM will be daily in attendance (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. at the Plague Committee Office, Town Customs House, to receive and dispose of applications.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	15
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THECREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA, DELHI	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the Depositor's account.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Bombay 20th July, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Jewellery.

E. VILLEMILLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RAWLINS, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., (37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON.
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON. HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the China Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

TO LET.—THE GROUND FLOOR of the above Buildings, which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Buildings are fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANGE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office ; Messrs. THACKER and Co. ; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort ; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadavie Road ; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway tation Road ; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road ; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 9

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 2-59m., 4-42s. Low water, 9-34m., 9-59s.
Famine Commission, Secretariat.
Indian Guarantee Association, Albert Building, 2 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2-15 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p. m.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Thorndale left the dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library on Friday next, at 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet on 2nd March at the Rifle Butts, on 7th at Parla, 10th at Wankola, 12th at Bamanvadi, and on the 17th March at Santa Cruz.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 6 o'clock, this evening.

REPORTED THEFT.—Fazulbhoy Cassim, a commission agent, residing on the first floor of a house at Samuel Street, has reported to the police the theft of a bundi, containing six gold buttons, two watches, one gold and one silver, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 135. The bundi minus its contents was found on the roof of an adjoining house on the morning following the theft.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held, this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30, when the following papers will be read :—(a) The Birds of North Canara, by Mr. J. Davidson, I.C.S.; (b) Some new Species of Indian Hymenoptera, by Lt-Colonel C. T. Bingham, F.Z.S. Miscellaneous Notes.—(a) The Large-Pied Wagtail in captivity, by Captain A. Newnham; (b) Notes on Man-eaters and other things, by Mr. J. Seaker, F.Z.S.; (c) Snakes at Trincomalee, by Dr. P. W. Basset Smith, R. N.; (d) The Young of the Hunting Leopard, by Major G. S. Rodon; (e) Seedling Orange Trees, by Mr. G. Marshall Woodrow; (f) The Comb Duck, or Nukhta, by Major J. H. Sewell; (g) Does the Brown Bear hybernate? by Major G. S. Rodon; (h) The "Kol Babhu" and the Instinct of Fear in Wild Animals, by Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot; (i) The Breeding of the Comb Duck, by Mr. E. H. Aitken; (j) The "Kol Babhu," by Mr. W. A. Wallinger; (k) On the Distribution of the Black-capped Kingfisher, by Mr. G. W. Vidal; (l) Extract from Pedro Teixeire, by Mr. W. F. Sinclair; (m) Occurrence of the Lesser Flamingo, near Bombay by Mr. J. M. Mason.

A CARPENTER CUTS HIS THROAT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dhunji Anundji, a carpenter, aged fifty-three years, residing with his wife and his brother at Bhundari Street. For the last four months the deceased had been of weak intellect and had given up his work. He used to behave strangely and talked incoherently. About 6 o'clock on the morning of Monday the 21st instant he was in his bed. He suddenly got up, went to a small cupboard, and having taken therefrom a clasp knife, opened its blade and cut his throat, inflicting a wound about an inch long. However, before he could do himself any more serious injury his wife caught hold of his arms and cried out to his brother. The latter arrived and snatched the knife away from the deceased's hand. The deceased was then taken to Dr. Ismael Janmahomed, who dressed the wound, and under his advice Dhunji was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. On the wound being examined at the hospital, either the wind-pipe nor any blood vessels were found injured. He was detained under treatment, but on the following day fever came on and he died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of the society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Reverend Dr. D. Mackichan, president, took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year :—President—Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan. Vice-Presidents—Dr. P. Peterson, M. A., Ph. D., Mr. Denzil C. L. Ibbetson I.C.S., Mr. Kharsetji Rustomji Cama, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. Council—Ordinary Members:—Mr. Basil Scott, M.A., barrister-at-law. Mr. H. W. Barrow, Mr. William Crook, I. C. S., Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, Dr. G. Waters, Mr. Bomanji Byramji Patel, Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathubhai, Mr. Lakhmishankar Misra, M. A., Mr. Sorab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, Mr. Sadanand Trimbock Bhandara, Mr. Fred Fawcett, Mr. I. H. M. Ryan barrister-at-law, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, and Dr. Rustam N. R. Ranina. General Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha. Foreign Secretary—Mr. O. S. Pedrana. The report of the council was then read, confirmed and adopted. Number of members.—At the commencement of the year there were 146 life and ordinary members, and seven new members were elected during the year. The names of thirty members were struck off owing to death, resignation, etc., thus leaving 123 members on the roll at the close of the year. Meetings during the year.—Ten ordinary meetings were held. Communications.—The following papers were read :—On the Harparowri or the Behari women's ceremony for producing rain by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra; the Presidential address by Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel G. Waters; on Suicides in Bombay during 1897 by Mr. Bomanji Behramji Patel; the Chariot of the Godess by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi; on The Village name Shahidgiri in the Hatwa Raj, by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra; Anthropological and Ethnographical notes by Mr. Ram Ghurib Chowbe of Gopalpore; Ethnographical notes on the Pawra caste in Khandesh district, received from the Collector of Khandesh; Ethnographical notes on the Bari or Pawrwali caste in the Khandesh district, received from the Collector of Khandesh; on the Etymology of the name Khandesh with parallel illustrations, by Mr. Fardunji Dadabhai Mulla, M. A.; on Rain ceremony in the district of Murshidabad, Bengal, by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra. Journals.—Fourth and fifth numbers of the Society's Journal, Vol. IV., were published during the year. Donations.—Numerous donations have been received by the society to the library and to the museum and thanks voted to the donors. The president then read notes on Kuru Kuru Kshetru, and Karavas, by Mr. Purrushotam Balkrishna Joshi, which will be published in the following journal of the society. Thanks were voted to Mr. Khurshetji Rustomji Cama and Bomanji Behramji Patel for auditing the accounts of the society. A vote of thanks to the author of the notes and the customary compliment to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was a shooting match on Friday morning when sixteen members turned out to try conclusions at 200 and 300 yards. Three scores of 25 were the best at the first distance, and three 25s at the second distance. With the exception of a few, the scores again were remarkably good. The following are the full scores :—

1ST COMPETITION.

Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	25b
Lieut R G Webb, G I P R Vols	25c
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25d
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	25d
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24c
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	24d
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles.....	24d
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	24c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles.....	23a
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles.....	23c
Vol F E Otto, G I P R Vols.....	23c
C P S G Williams, Royal Navy	22
Cr-Sergt J E Keens, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles.....	18

a handicapped 10 points; b handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon; c handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; d handicapped 8 points; and e handicapped 8 points.

2ND COMPETITION.

Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	25c
C P S G Williams, Royal Navy	24a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Vol F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols.....	23d
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols.....	23d
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	22c
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	21f
Cr-Sergt J E Keens, Bo Vol Rifles.....	21d
Vol T J Fry, G I P Ry Vols.....	21e
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	19
Lieut R G Webb, G I P R Vols	19
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles.....	13
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	11

a handicapped 10 points; b handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; c handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon; d handicapped 8 points; e handicapped 6 points; and of handicapped 2 points.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are admitted the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sick Fulness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	8
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	15	2	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	2	22
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	3	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	13	4	44
	Dhobi Talao	10	2	
	Fanaswady	7	1	
	Bhuleshwar	9	0	
	Khara Talao	4	1	
	Kumbarwada	10	3	
D	Khotwady	8	1	16
	Girgaum	13	5	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	3	0	
	Mahaluxmi	3	1	
E	Mazagon	16	3	56
	Tarwady	0	2	
	Second Nagpada	2	1	
	Kamatipura	68	5	
	Tardeo	8	1	
	Byculla	18	5	
	First Nagpada	3	1	
F	Parel	5	3	13
	Sewree	0	1	
	Sion	3	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	3
	Worlee	5	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	57	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		3	115
	Grant Road		7	
	St. George's		1	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu		3	
	Pathara Prabhu		1	
	Arthur Road		15	
	Moth & Forward		0	
	Gooculdas Tejpal		2	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		5	
	3rd Bhoiwada		6	
	Port Trust		2	
	Bai Motlabai		3	
	Police		0	
	Gent Mahomedan		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		4	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Bhatia		2	
	J. J. Hospital		3	
	Cutchi Memon		0	
	Narielwady		2	
	Brahma Khatri		7	
	Kshatria		1	
	Govt. Parel		1	
	Maratha		4	
	Omer Jumal		11	
			1	
	Total	235	137	275
	Same date last year	110	101	207
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	..	72

a Came from Bengal, Hyderabad.

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

In the daily returns given above 57 deaths occurred of people whose residences were not known. Is this, asks a correspondent, that people who died from plague had been turned out from the houses in which they dwelt on to the streets? It is terrible to think of so many people being homeless or fearing to give their residences to Hospital Authorities.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	15	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	11	4	38
	Chuckla	2	1	
	Umarkhady	3	2	
	Dongri	10	4	
C	Market	12	5	46
	Dhobi Talao	10	6	
	Fanaswady	12	4	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	
	Khara Talao	6	2	
	Kumbharwada	8	3	
D	Khotwadi	8	7	27
	Girgaum	3	2	
	Chowpaty	3	0	
	Walkeshwar	2	1	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	10	2	44
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	3	0	
	Kamatipura	14	6	
	Tardeo	4	2	
	Byculla	6	7	
	First Nagpada	2	1	
F	Parel	3	3	15
	Sewree	2	0	
	Sion	0	3	
G	Mahim	2	3	7
	Worlee	4	3	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	13	0	6
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	103
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		15	
	St George's		0	
	Narielwadi		5	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telegu		3	
	Hindu		3	
	Arthur Road		18	
	Mahomedan		4	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		7	
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	
	Port Trust		3	
	Madanpura		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Kapol & Laud Joint		4	
	Bhatia		2	
	Byculla S Camp		0	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Modh and Parwar		1	
	Brahma Khatri		2	
	Govt. House, Parel		3	
	Maratha		14	
	Marine Batt.		1	
	Total	173	166	392
	Total plague deaths to date	21,785	19,273	
	Same date last year	108	99	213
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	..	75

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	1

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports made by the medical officers of the various districts on Saturday morning, stated that in Colaba District one case of plague was detected at chawl No. 6, Thomas Street, and was removed to Madanpoora Hospital. In the Fort District thirteen cases occurred as follows :—Three cases were recorded on Frere Road, out of which one was sent to St. George's Hospital. One case proved fatal in the same locality. One patient died in a hut on the Port Trust Estate. One case was examined after death in British Hotel Lane. Borah Bazaar Street, Manordas Street, Ghoga Street, and Cochin Street each showed a case of plague. Two cases occurred in Mody Street, one of which proved fatal. One patient died in Bazaar Gate Street. In the Mandvie District eight cases of plague, four of suspicious fever, and four deaths from plague were recorded. In C ward (South) Market section showed seven cases and no deaths, Dhobie Talao section fifteen cases and four deaths, and Fanaswady section two cases and four deaths. In the same ward (north) three cases and eight deaths were recorded in the Kumbarwada section; one case and two deaths in Khara Talao section; and six cases and seven deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. Five contacts were removed to the camp. In D ward (west) two deaths from plague were certified; three cases of plague were removed and one case of suspicious fever kept under observation at Gamdevi. Five contacts were despatched to a camp. In the same ward (east) Dr. Seervai removed two cases of plague to different hospitals and one case of suspicious fever from Khetwady Main Road to Parsee Fever Hospital. Dr. Jather found a dead body near Kennedy Bridge, and on examination it proved to be due to plague. He also removed a case of plague. Dr. Da Costa removed a suspicious case of fever. In E ward—Nagpada, Tardeo, Kamatipura, Mazagon, and Byculla sections—forty-one plague cases and seventeen deaths were recorded. In the Parel and Mahim Districts, five cases of plague were removed to different hospitals and one death from plague was recorded. Forty-one contacts were sent to camps.

PROPOSED RE-IMPOSITION OF QUARANTINE.

Correspondence is now going on between the Bombay Government and the Plague Committee regarding the re-imposition of quarantine on in-coming passengers.

The Collector of Thana District having complained of plague cases into the town of Thana, it has been arranged to medically examine all passengers travelling by the down Jubulpur passenger and the Poona passenger trains at the Sion station. The arrangement will take effect from to-morrow.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Friday, was :—Khojas 73, and other nationalities, 10. Total to date.—Khojas 5,954, and other nationalities 1,332. Grand total 7,286. Out of 5,954 Khojas, 1,536 have been reinoculated.

In the list of the Parsee Plague Fund subscription published in our paper on the 25th instant we stated that Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., has subscribed Rs. 1,50,0. We are informed that he has subscribed no less than Rs. 5,000.

DESERTED PLAGUE CORPSES.

About 6 o'clock, on Friday morning, the dead body of a Hindu lad, apparently about fourteen years of age, name unknown, was found tied up in a blanket and thrown near a dust bin, The District medical officer examined the body, and ascribed the cause of death to plague. The police made inquiries, but the parents of the boy could not be traced. Anundi, a Hindu woman, aged forty-five years, residing at Cursetji Sukiaji Street, was found lying dead on Foras Road by the police. The District medical officer examined the body and certified the cause of death to be plague.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 25th instant :—

	Rs. a.
Amount previously acknowledged	10,659 8
Messrs Wallace and Co	1,000 0
Prince K S Samatsingjee of Palitana	100 0
Sassoon J David, Esq	100 0
R I W	50 0
R H Vincent, Esq	100 0
Messrs Nansey Khatraj and Co	75 0
A Hindu gyanpathsee	100 0
H G R	100 0
A Parsee gentleman	100 0
Chand Hussein, Esq	150 0
G W Sweet, Esq	49 8
Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co	250 0
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq	25 0
P D Saville, Esq	50 0
Revd G H Lewis	25 0
Hormusjee K Jeejeebhoy, Esq	25 0
Meherbai Hormusjee Jeejeebhoy, in memory of her mother Rukhmabai Cowasha Manaji	25 0
Moolbai, daughter of Hormusjee Eduljee Jeejeebhoy, in memory of her husband Sir D Jeejeebhoy	25 0
A Wingate, Esq, C I E	100 0
The Hon'ble Mr A Strachey	100 0
M C Murzban, Esq	50 0
J Walsh, Esq	10 0
Messrs M Ostermayer and Co	100 0
Hirjibhoy Dadabhoy Jeejeebhoy, Esq	25 0
Bezonjee Hormusjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	50 0
Inoculate	100 0
J D Inverarity, Esq	100 0
Total Rupees	14,094 0

Note—The amount of Rupees 50 acknowledged from Messrs Finlay Muir and Co. should have been from Mr J L Symons.

BANDORA PLAGUE FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	717
Messrs. Balkrishna and Pandurang	10
A Parsee lady	10
Mr. F. N. Godiwala	20
Mr. J. J. Guzdar	10
Total amount	767

HOW THE PLAGUE BACILLUS MULTIPLIES.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE puts in a very striking form the facts which differentiate the plague germ from that of small-pox, rabies, and other forms of contagious disease :—

When you take a droplet of plague material on the one hand, and a small-pox scab on the other, and introduce them into an inert nutritious medium, or into living animals they behave differently.

1. (a) *The Plague Virus introduced into the Nutritious Media* :—Let these media be milk, or butter, or potatoes, or bread paste, or gelatine, or any meat products, or appropriate soil, or even moist paper, or water containing some organic matter, or, in fact, any nutritious or fertilising substance free from antiseptic or other inimical ingredience: One plague bacillus introduced there in the morning will produce by the next morning on the average about 10,000,000,000 of other bacilli. Soon they will spread into the whole volume of the fertilising stuff, be it as large as it may, and if this stuff be a limpid liquid, they will invade it to the extent of rendering it perfectly opaque to light; and every droplet of that opaque liquid will become as virulent a source of infection as the original minute quantity dropped into it.

A similar phenomenon will be observed with the microbe of cholera, of typhoid, of glanders, of anthrax, etc. They invade rapidly water supplies, dwellings, stables, fodder, soil, etc.

1. (b) *The Small-pox Virus introduced into Nutritious Media* :—Put a small-pox scab into the same materials as enumerated above: not a single trace of virus will develop outside the scab; the surface of the scab itself will very soon become innocuous, and it is only in the interior part of it that the contagium will escape destruction. The fluid media will remain perfectly limpid. The small-pox virus, therefore, does not spread in the inert lifeless nature of the kind which usually surrounds us; and if ever a means of cultivating it in an artificial medium is detected this medium is likely to be quite an exceptional one, not at all like the things which we come daily in contact with.

Similar to the virus of small-pox is the virus of rabies, or that which commits such ravages in the Indian Cantonments, etc.

Whereas, therefore, both these facts and every-day experience point, in small-pox or rabies, to the patient and his immediate belongings as being the chief, if not the exclusive, sources of danger against which we have to guard, and whereas no one heard of small-pox or hydrophobia epidemics originated by a contaminated water-supply, or a feast, or exposure to any part of the dead nature, in cholera, on the contrary and in typhoid, and in plague, the patient himself is not the exclusive nor even the principal source of danger; and he may be removed, and you will still have the epidemic going to the infected dwelling, or the contaminated water, or milk, or oysters, or any food, or drink, etc.

It is true, that when the bacteriologist captures those bacilli living in the surrounding nature, and shuts them up in his test tubes or bottles, he can easily take their life by carbolic lotion, or perchloride of mercury, or by drying them in the sun, or, one may say, sometimes, even by simply looking at them. But the problem in *small-pox* is all the same far simpler, for the small-pox virus requires very little catching or killing, as it does not grow and multiply in the surroundings of the patient at all.

2. (a) *The Plague Virus introduced into animals* is fatal to almost all rodents, but, of them, it is the rat which becomes itself quite an additional *nidus* of infection, setting up a case as urgent as the human patient for segregation, isolation, evacuation, disinfection; and the cat attacking the rats alive, and the ants burying the dead ones, getting up cases of their own for detention of the contacts, observation in quarantine, etc. For the microbe to be found about all these animal patients and contacts is as malignant as that which comes from the patient man himself.

2. (b) *The Small-pox Virus introduced into animals* :—The only animal which appear to take this disease from man is the cow, and possibly also the horse; but when these animals contract small-pox, not only do they not become a danger to man, but to get reinfected from them is the best means of protection known to us against that disease. In small-pox, therefore, animals do not counteract human efforts by starting virulent epidemic of their own after you have isolated and segregated the sick and the healthy in the human community, and treated with perchloride of mercury, their houses, clothing, etc.

In rabies, in leprosy, in small-pox, or in the case of the Indian cantonments, by segregating the patient and his immediate belongings we remove the source of infection almost in its absolute totality, whereas in plague, in typhoid, and in cholera even when detecting and removing the whole number of the attacked persons, in the very incipience of their disease, we leave behind us, one may say, the whole of the surrounding dead and living nature still harbouring and propagating the contagion.

In spite of these facts, which would point to the combating of small-pox being a far more easily attainable problem, even there the impossibility in the midst of a human community, of carrying out the programme thoroughly to the complete extinction of the infection, renders, in the majority of cases, the little which can be done perfectly unproductive.

A declaration has been signed by over 850 Medical Officers of Health in Great Britain, India and the Colonies, recording the belief of the signatories that measures of sanitation and the special precautions usually taken on the occasion of outbreaks of contagious disease cannot alone be relied on either to prevent or to stamp out epidemics of small-pox; and that the only trustworthy protection at present known against small-pox alike for the individual and the community is efficient vaccination in infancy and subsequent re-vaccination.

AMERICA NINE HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE COLUMBUS.

SAINT BRENDAN'S CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow me to call the attention of your readers to the following facts :—Saint Brendan, the founder of my church, Clonfert Cathedral County Galway, Ireland, not only colonized America nine hundred years before Columbus was born, but also evangelized a portion of the country at that time. I am supported in this view by the Bishop of Iowa, and also by the late Rev. Dr. Haughton, Senior Fellow, Trinity College, Dublin, and by several other people as well. Saint Brendan, the navigator, founder of Clonfert, in the year 558, and discoverer of America in the sixth century, is buried in my church. When he was dying at Annaghdown, near Galway, one of his last requests was, "Bury me in my dear city of Clonfert." His wish was granted. He was buried in the place of honour in the chancel of the Cathedral.

The Cathedral of Clonfert has existed as a place of worship for thirteen hundred and forty years. It has suffered many vicissitudes during that long period. Six times was it burnt between the eight and 12th centuries. Thrice was it plundered between the 10th and 11th. These depredations were not all committed by the heathen Danes, who frequently sailed up the river Shannon from Limerick and attacked Clonfert, but at times by the Irish themselves. When an Irish chieftain on one side of the Shannon had a quarrel with an Irish chieftain on the other side of the Shannon his usual mode of punishing his enemy was by crossing the river and battering down Clonfert. It is surprising that anything ancient has remained, so frequently has Clonfert been burnt, plundered, and destroyed.

The Cathedral is celebrated for its magnificent doorway—one of the finest specimens of Hiberno-Romanesque architecture in existence. The doorway dates from the year 1166. Mr. Brash, in his work on "Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture," gives a long description of the doorway, and concludes by saying :—

"Norman porches and doorways, of course, exist of grander proportions, but not exhibiting the fertility of invention and beauty of design that this does. I beg to relinquish my intention of making a drawing of it; nothing but photography could accurately represent the wonderful variety of its ornaments."

The Cathedral is also remarkable for its beautiful east window, nearly a thousand years old. Mr. Brash gives a drawing of the window in his book, and says :—

"The design of this window is exceedingly chaste and beautiful, the mouldings simple and effective, and the workmanship superior to anything I have seen either of ancient or modern times. The mouldings are finely wrought, and the jointings of the stone-work so close that I cannot believe they were ever worked out. The ashlar must have been rubbed on their joints to make such close work."

When the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland visited Clonfert some years ago, they expressed themselves enraptured with its magnificent doorway. They stood astonished when they first beheld this marvellous specimen of Hiberno-Romanesque art. One member of the Society in speaking about the building, calls it the exquisite Cathedral of Clonfert. A Quaker gentleman, an ex-member of Parliament, writing in a magazine some time ago, says :—"It would be worth a pilgrimage into Connaught to see Clonfert doorway alone."

The Cathedral is very small, but very beautiful. It is used as the parish church. It requires considerable repair. The congregation is also small. In the July number of *Blackwood*, there is an article on "Saint Brendan and Clonfert," by Mr. Æneas J. G. Mackay, of Edinburgh Sheriff of Fife-shire, which gives some very interesting information about my church. It also refers incidentally to the progress of the work of restoration I am endeavouring to carry out. Sheriff Mackay says :—"The ornamentation of the doorway resembles the intricate and delicate *minutiæ* of the Irish masterpieces in illumination and surpasses rather than any other fabric of stone."

Clonfert at one time was a city and celebrated for its schools. It is now not even a village. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, before Trinity College, Dublin was founded, Clonfert was proposed as a suitable site for the University, as it was then celebrated as a seat of learning and being in the centre of Ireland, a convenient place for Irish students but this proposition was rejected and Dublin obtained the charter. In the year 1175, when Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, carried on his negotiation with Henry II. King of England the Abbot of Clonfert was one of the Ambassadors sent by him to Windsor.

Mr. J. P. Fuller F.S.A., architect has estimated that at least a sum of £1,500 will be required for the preservation of the ancient Cathedral of Clonfert. A portion of the work has already been carried out. A thousand pounds would now complete it. It will be a pity to have to stop the work for want of funds. It is difficult for a country clergyman, in the West of Ireland to collect such a large sum. I shall feel much grateful if some of your readers will kindly help me in the work in which I am engaged. Contributions may be forwarded to the Bishop of Killaloe the Dean and Chapter of Clonfert, or to myself.

I beg to submit that the preservation of a church founded as far back as the year 558—connecting the present with the pagan, the 19th century with the sixth—and possessing historic interest and architectural beauty, is a work which will command itself to the approval of all.—Yours &c.,

ROBERT M'LARNEY, B.A., Canon,
Rector of Clonfert, Banagher, Ireland.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th February, 1898 :—

	Feb. 15. Rs.	A.	P.	Feb. 22. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,50,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,61,12,661	5	6	1,36,67,721	0	3
Other Deposits, &c	4,76,27,751	5	6	4,42,62,789	1	5
Bank Post Bills, &c	4,91,000	2	6	5,51,036	0	2
Sundries	19,72,095	1	2	20,15,012	7	3
	Rs. 9,15,53,467	14	8	8,88,46,588	9	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	31,74,300	0	0	27,73,191	0	0
Other authorised Investments	73,22,340	0	0	73,22,340	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,06,32,381	6	0	2,11,98,135	5	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,33,45,045	4	1	2,37,53,548	11	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,37,55,371	0	5	1,25,79,195	7	0
Balances with other Banks	11,68,077	14	0	13,32,975	6	7
Bullion	2,871	3	0	2,704	3	0
Dead Stock	13,11,106	9	0	13,14,372	1	11
Stamps	9,523	4	6	9,724	15	0
Sundries	13,09,724	10	5	12,93,730	11	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	66,31,590	2	4	69,79,255	10	4
Do. at Branches	1,59,10,636	8	11	1,01,87,346	1	6
	Rs. 9,15,53,467	14	8	8,88,46,588	9	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 22nd February 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	65,703	Dec.
Do. at branches	23,79,233	do.
Other Deposits	33,64,962	do.
Post Bills	60,036	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,01,109	Dec.
Loans	5,65,554	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,68,503	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,56,176	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	3,47,545	Inc.
Cash at Branches	57,23,290	Dec.

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	940	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	40,339	57,304	...	16,984	...	4,337
Parcels, &c.	87,609	76,201	11,408	...	21,230	...
Goods	3,833	5,769	...	1,936	4,537	...
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,31,782	1,39,374	...	7,592	...	...
Aggregate	9,83,582	9,59,102	...	...	24,480	...

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritation, Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·029	W	2

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany square piano by Soundy & Co.
4 cases containing 281 military helmets.
6 cases ale.
4 " stout.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. A. Pereira, consisting of sofas, chairs, round table, chiffonier, teapoys, wardrobe, bedsteads, sideboard, dressing table, chest of drawers, hat stand, camp tables, easy chairs, clocks, glassware, crockery, knives and forks, table and bed linen, wearing apparel, lamps, copper pots, books, silver watch, gold chain, brooches, earrings and rings, silver jewellery, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator-General—

1 D.-B. B.-L. gun by Moore and Harris, with implements, in case, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. James Bell.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office safe.
1 second-hand victoria with bay Arab horse and harness.
1 English-made lady's saddle.
1 gent's and 1 lady's roadster with pneumatic tyres, new.
1 Pneumatic tyre, bicycle as good as new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and elegant substantial Winnowings made black wood and lancewood French-polished complete suites of drawing, dining, office, and bedroom furniture, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, elegant large size lattice-work portable screens, iron chairs, by Maple, ice chests, dressing-bureaux, vista tents in good order, jinrikshas, etc., the property of Rear-Admiral St. JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

The property of a gentleman,—

1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co. in excellent order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman,—

1 handsome Victoria recently done up and in very good order.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are just noted to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, a very large collection of well-grown choice garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, water tanks, &c., the property of Rear-Admiral the Hon. JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

The plants are on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJEE MILL AT PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Lakhmidas Khimjee Mill, Parel, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

A large quantity of cotton in full pressed bales as well as loose, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF ARGAND LAMPS, WALL SHADES, SOFAS, AND MARBLE TABLES.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Ambawadi, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, by order of the mortgagee, Chilianjee Damodar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodardas Soonderdas:—

18 sofas.
1 Tucker's argand lamp of 8 lights.
6 " " " 3 "
4 " " " 8 "
5 " " " 2 "
1 " " " 4 "
1 " " " 9 "
17 wall-shades (12 candle-power.
6 marble tables (4 big, round and 3 square.)
2 small marble tables.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks' and other tables and hanging kerosine lamps, one cabinet piano by Soundy, one musical box, rich Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of the Officers' Mess, 22nd B. L., and other officers.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at N'pean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, one first-rate ebonywood cottage piano by Soundy, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Olmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one pneumatic tyred bicycle, in first class order, etc., the property of W. R. ROE, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Tent, near Esplanade Road, valuable and handsome teak and black wood substantial-made French-polished household furniture, rich gloss and crockeryware, best plated ware, Hinks' and Olmar's tables and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. THOMPSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE.

AUCTION SALE of surplus stock-in-trade of furniture, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, etc., etc., at No. 2, Colaba Street, opposite the Crawford Market.

On SUNDAY, the 13th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell in Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Ahmed Dowjee & Brother, who have removed their shop to their new premises, at No. 11, Chuckla Street, consisting of suites of drawing-room, bed-room, dining-room and office furniture, iron and brass and double and single bedsteads, perambulators, carpets, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, pianos, bicycles, large iron fire proof safes, and other sundry articles too numerous to mention.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view ten days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AND WHEAT-FLOUR, Unclaimed Goods, Grains and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wart Bunder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

10 bales damaged cotton out of a consignment booked under Nimbora to Khandwa, Invoice No. 7 of 29-12-97; also on account of the owners:—

16 bags of wheat flour under Mamnar to Warce Bunder, Invoice No. 1 S of 13-1-97, marked 875.

Also.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MILL STORES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Honkong Mill premises, Chinchpoogly, on account of the underwriters:—

A quantity of damaged mill stores, consisting of head yarn English, bobbin cards, Heralds English casing papers, friction-less packing, cord assorted, roller skins, spiral springs, spun yarn, sand paper, glazed paper, Portland cement, friction leather, boobins, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 141 BALES OF YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at the mill premises, Parel, Fergusson Road, on account and at the risk of Marwaree Luchmandas Bhikhumchand:—

141 bales of yarn, No. 21, ready, each bale of 400 lbs. red ties, suitable for Calcutta market.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 212 BALES OF YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of Hadadar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited, at the mill premises, Parel, Fergusson Road, on account and at the risk of Marwaree Luchmandas Bhikhumchand:—

212 bales of yarn, No. 21, ready, each bale of 400 lbs. red tie, suitable for Calcutta market.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for
Embroidering,
RUSH HOLES for Wire-drawing
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

NOTICE.

THE Meet of the BOMBAY HOUNDS advertised for Thursday, 3rd March, will take place on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March.

H. M. STEUART.

Bombay, 27th February, 1898.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freights.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
AND CENTRAL. COMFORTABLE
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF
ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON CARGO BARGES.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, near Kala Chowkey on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., the undermoted barges:—

6 iron cargo barges.
1 wooden cargo barge.
1 iron saddle back barge.
1 iron pontoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned's office. No. 21, Meadows Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT NESBITT LANE, MAZAGON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Company will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of assignment, dated the 27th day of April, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (forming part of the hereditaments and premises comprised in the indenture of lease of the 26th April, 1852, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter of the other part) containing by admeasurement 4391 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the rest of the said hereditaments and premises under old No. 13, new No. 1633, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. street No. all which premises are situate at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the property formerly of the mortgagee, but now of Khan Bahadur Dhunjeeshaw Hormusjee Karaka and partly by a public passage, on or towards the west by the property of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, on or towards the north by the property of the said mortgagee and beyond that by the said Nesbitt Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy and were formerly in the occupation of Motichand Harsukchand and afterwards in that of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, attorney to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th February, 1898. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.

THERE were extra allotments of Telegraphic Transfers made in London yesterday amounting to 6 1-2 lakhs on Bombay and 3 lakhs on Calcutta at Is. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-32d.

Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. to 112 7-8; and Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent., to £63 11-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 3-4; Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·27 1-2 fcs.; and Indian Sterling Loan at 116. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-4 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 25 5-8d. per oz., and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 55 5-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-2 cent lower at 484 1-8 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £120,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold to Bombay.

No change took place to-day in the financial quotations in London, the above level being maintained throughout. In New York Bar Silver continued at 55 5-8 cents per oz., but demand Exchange on London was 1-8 cent higher at 484½ dollars. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 34 3-4s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., March-April shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market steady. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is quoted to-day at 38 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market quiet in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady at closing yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals easier. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 30,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged. The Manchester market closed firm.

An advance of 1-16d. was established to-day in Liverpool in the spot prices of East Indians of all descriptions; and spot Mid-Americans was 1-32d. higher at 3 15-32d. per lb.; while American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher at 3 25-64d. for February and also for June-July deliveries. The Market closed firm, Surats firmer, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 22,000 bales. The Manchester market closed steady. The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 60,000 bales, or 4,000 bales more than in the previous week; the amount forwarded to Consumers was also higher to the same extent, at 63,000 bales; but the week's Imports fell off by 26,000 bales, to 83,000 bales. The total Stock was 11,000 bales more, and stood yesterday at 1,179,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 6 1-4 cents per lb., and Futures both for May and August advanced 7 points to 6·13 and 6·22 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent in New York, to 6 5-16 cents per lb.; and May and August Futures 4 points each, to 6·17 cents for the former and 6·26 cents for the latter. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight last evening was 9,369,000 bales, compared with 9,189,000 bales visible at the end of the week preceding.

Locally, our market for this staple has been steady to-day. A small business has been done, and prices remain at their previous level. The Mills bought 600 bales, and Exporters 1,150 bales; total, 1,750 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,507 bales.
Wheat	3,707 cwts.
Linseed	1,574 "
Rapeseed	3,105 "
Gingelyseed	1,709 "
Castorseed	2,056 "
Rice	2,495 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale, and on advices from Calcutta coming easier rates were quieter here. At closing the market is quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the coming Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, Threes remaining at 88.

SHARES are dull. China Mills are Rs. 10 lower, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahalaxmi Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

1. Detail:—
Orderly Officer for to-morrow—Lt. L. Penny; next for duty, Lieut. L. J. Robertson.
Orderly Sergeant for to-morrow—Corpl. W. Harvey; next for duty, Sergt. H. F. Zurhorst.

2. Drills—The Corps will parade to-morrow as follows:—6-30 a.m. and 5-15 p.m. for the R. M. L. gun drill. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees not to be worn.
This year's recruits will parade at 6-30 a.m. and 5-15 p.m. for Carbine and Squad Drill. Dress—Drill order with arms, puttees not to be worn.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

I. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-0 p.m. on Friday the 4th proximo, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.
(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 28th instant and on Thursday the 3rd proximo.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, and Thursday, the 3rd proximo.
(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.
(5) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday, the 4th proximo.
(6) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.
(7) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, and Friday, the 4th proximo.
(8) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 28th instant.
2. There will be Company drill for F Company to-day, (Monday) the 28th instant, at 8-15 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.
3. It is notified that the entrees for the "Tactical Rifle Meeting" will be received by the Honorary Secretary up till the 3rd of March, 1898.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bo. Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—The matches will be fired on the follows dates:—

Class A and B—Matches I and II to-day 28th instant and 1st and 2nd proximo, and Matches III, IV and V on 3rd, 4th and 5th proximo.

Class C—Match VI, daily from the 28th instant.

The other matches will be fired when the Range is available during the meeting.

The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 6, 6-35, 6-45, 6-55, 7-15, and 7-30 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette* February 19.)

Special leave of absence for four months, under article 318 of the Civil Service Regulations is granted to Capt. A. A. Howell, I.S.C, Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, with effect from the 10th March 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt. H. M. Haliday, I.S.C, Asst. Commissioner, Hailakandi, is transferred to the Garo Hills, and appointed to officiate as Depy. Commissioner of that district, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S, Asst. Commissioner, attached to the Professional Survey Party in the Sylhet district, is transferred to Hailakandi, and placed in charge of that subdivision, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, February 23.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Commissioner, Orissa Division and Supt. Tributary Mahals, Orissa, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on deputation, Mr. J. A. Bourdillion, C.S.I, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Stevenson, Offg. Commissioner, Burdwan Division is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, during the absence, on deputation, of G. Cooke or until further orders.

Mr. W. B. Thomson, sub pro tem, Joint Magte and Depy Col. on furlough is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Shahabad.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, CIE, Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed furlough for two years, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Temporary Additional Commr. of the Patna Division, is appointed to act as Opium Agent, Behar, during the absence on furlough, of Mr. G. A. Grierson, CIE, or until further orders.

Mr. D. B. Allen, Offg. Magte and Collr. Hughly, is appointed to be Temporary Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Mr. F. C. French, Joint Magte and Depy Collr. Hughly, is appointed to, until further orders, as Magte and Collr. of that district.

Mr. J. J. Platel, Offg. Joint Magte and Depy Collr. Jhenida, Jessore, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Sirajganj sub-division of that district.

Mr. G. P. Whalley, Probationary Asst. Supt. of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to Cuttack.

Mr. R. E. Bradley, Asst. Supt. of Police, Nada, is transferred to Patna.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAIT—February 22, at Krishnagar, the wife of E. A. Gait, C.S., of a daughter.

GILBERT—February 21, at Jhelum, the wife of Captain G. Gilbert, 34th Pioneers, of a daughter.

HUNT—February 17, at the Madras Rifle Hospital, Madras, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor John Hunt, of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, Cannanore, of a son.

TAYLOR—February 19, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain E. F. Taylor, The Cheshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HEMINGWAY—PAUL—February 22, at Lucknow, by the Rev. R. J. Langford, William George, third son of the late John Hemingway, of Richmond, Surrey, to Zoe Mabel Louie, second daughter of Sir G. Charles Paul, of Calcutta.

HERBERT—MACPHERSON—February 3, at the Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev. C. J. Palmer, Chaplain of Darjiling, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Linckman, Cathedral Chaplain, Major Lionel Herbert, Central India Horse, to Sybil Louise, second daughter of Mr. Justice Macpherson.

SHORTROCK—WAKE—February 21, at St. Peters, Fort William, by the Rev. J. E. Stone, Guy Shortrock, third son of the late Christopher Shortrock, Esq., J.P., of Darwen, Lancashire, to Cecilia Blanche, daughter of the late Admiral Wake, R.N.

WEST—MANN—February 21, at Bangalore, by the Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Arthur Horatio Sackville West, of Stoke Green, to Hilda Mary, eldest daughter of William Mann, Esq., of Emerald Lodge, No. 8, Osborne Road, Bangalore.

DEATHS.

CATTELL-JONES—February 12, at Sylhet, Thomas Cattell-Jones, M.R.C.S. etc., aged 8 years.

HARDING—February 4, at Lahore, Punjab, Henry Robert Harding, Chief Clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, N.-W. Railway, aged 47 years.

SWETENHAM—February 17, at Debra Dun, of diabetes, Colonel Edmund Swetenham, B.S.C. (retired), age 66.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1898.

LAST year when the Secretary of State sent out trained nurses who volunteered to tend the sick in the plague hospitals, they were informed by the Plague Committee, of which General Gatacre was then Chairman, that if they were willing to be inoculated with the protective serum, they would not be asked to go on duty until they had obtained that measure of protection against possible contagion. They one and all readily availed themselves of this process, and with the happiest results. Another contingent of hospital nurses, sent out by the India Office, arrived in Bombay a few weeks since. They received their instructions and inquired whether it would not be necessary to be inoculated. The answer given in the office of the Surgeon-General was that inoculation is altogether voluntary, and it was not recommended. The nurses, somewhat taken aback by this discouraging attitude of the plague authorities in regard to protective vaccination, were none of them inoculated. One of the nurses while attending a patient in delirium, was bitten on the hand and inoculated, not with the protective lymph, but with the deadly virus. Her case was hopeless from the first, and in a few days she was no more. Another nurse in the discharge of her duty contracted the pneumonic form of plague and died. A third, while ministering in the hospital, fell a victim to a danger not uncommon in the hospitals. The patient, delirious no doubt, spat in her face. Disinfectants were applied and she was at once taken off duty, but the poison had entered the eye, and carried her off after a few days of great suffering. The public mind is grieved and indignant to know that these heroic nurses have lost their lives without having been given the measure of protection which science has placed at the disposal of the plague authorities under whom they serve. The excuse which has been put forward for not authoritatively recommending inoculation to the population at large that it might offend the religious or caste prejudices of the natives, cannot possibly apply to the case of trained and intelligent nurses who volunteer in England for plague duty in India. They know, as we all do, that Lord Lister, who stands at the head of the medical profession in the United Kingdom, strongly recommended that the means of combating the plague should be sought for on the lines which have proved effective against small-pox, diptheria, anthrax, and other diseases. The nurses who were given the option last year readily availed themselves of it. The nurses who were subsequently brought to India would unquestionably have taken the same course if they had not been deterred by the indifference of the authorities on the subject.

The attitude of the Plague Committee in regard to inoculation is deplorable. They have been all these months endeavouring to suppress the plague by means which have signally failed, and which it has been pointed out over and over again must, in the nature of things, fail in a large city like Bombay. The removal of every case to hospital and the segregation of the healthy can work marvels in a small village and prove effective in a small town where every house and every inhabitant can be placed under supervision. While the Plague Committee has been spending enormous sums on the attempt to apply this system to Bombay, it is no uncommon thing to find that in a particular ward on a certain day there have been 44 ascertained plague cases, and that 11 contacts have been segregated. In another ward on the same day 11 cases are reported and 12 contacts are segregated. No one imagines for a moment that only one person has been in contact with each case of plague in the Native Town. Nor is it necessary to point out that if in each case there have been only three contacts—there are probably at least half-a-dozen—that the segregation of 11 persons can be held to dispose of all who have been in touch with the 44 cases of plague. The daily figures show that over and above the registered deaths from plague there are, on an average, from eighty to a hundred cases per diem which are successfully concealed. What becomes of the contacts in these cases? They do not find their way to the segregation camps. They remain in the town and become food of the disease, or they run away up-country and reinfect the Mofussil. It is high time that the Plague Committee and the Surgeon-General should recognise the fact that the methods in which they have such unbounded confidence have failed to protect the city from a recrudescence of plague, and that other measures must supplement them. It is not reasonable that because one or two officials take an adverse view of inoculation, that difficulties should be thrown in the way of those who are prepared to recognise its value. The staff of the Grant Medical College are to a man strongly in favour of extending the benefits of the prophylactic over as large an area as possible. The Surgeon-General ought surely to be able to recognise the bearing of the fact that every man who is detained in a segregation camp for ten days is as liable to get the plague and become a focus of infection the day after his discharge as he was on the day when he was interned. Those rendered immune by inoculation are not only protected themselves against plague; they cease to be possible disseminators of plague to other persons.

FROM enquiries made in many quarters we find that those citizens who are best acquainted, at least from the outside, with the life of the poor and their surroundings foresee more clearly than any other observers that the question of making workmen's dwellings pay their way is one of the most difficult with which the forthcoming Improvement Trust will have to deal. Reclamations are pointed to as a likely source of compensating losses on account of workmen's dwellings, and it is well that the ratepayers should have some such guarantee that the scheme as a whole shall not be unremunerative. But men of business will agree that it is very desirable that the new chawls should not have to depend for their financial soundness upon some other portion of the undertaking, and that they should be self-supporting if they can be made so without hardship to the poor. Many of the chawls which now exist have been run up by jerry builders at cheap rates, and consequently the rooms can be let at small rents and still yield a good return on the capital expended. On the other hand, it is the experience of such landlords as have constructed substantial and sanitary dwellings that at the small rents obtainable they yield quite an inadequate return. The idea of the Bombay workman is to get a living room at the very lowest possible rate, and as he has no particular preference for a sanitary dwelling he will not, if he can help it, hire a room in a well built house where more rent is required than in a badly constructed and insanitary dwelling. In the past therefore there has been but little encouragement to private owners to improve on the common and general type of chawl in the Native city. Even the action of the owners of some of the best managed mills in providing healthy house accommodation for their operatives within easy distance of their work has met with but limited success, although the rents charged have been quite as low as those required for the most unwholesome dwellings. The difficulty in this case has arisen from the common habit of the immigrants from particular villages in the mofussil to live together; irrespective of the places where they may work. Supposing a hundred men from a village in the Kolaba District are employed in Bombay, some in one mill, some in another, a third party in an iron factory, and a fourth section on one of the railways, all these men will as far as they can reproduce the communal village system in their city life. They live together in a large chawl, and have an accepted leader or headman, and many of their affairs are managed on a co-operative basis. Therefore, when an employer of labour builds a chawl for the whole of his workmen, their tenancy of it involves the disintergration of this communal system, and no matter what inducements in the way of low rents and other concessions he may offer, he fails to get his new chawl full. His workmen will leave their employment rather than separate from the other men from their village who earn their living at other places. Of course this difficulty will not present itself in connection with the rebuilding scheme, for to the Improvement Trust, unlike the private employer, it will be a matter of small concern as to the particular places in which the tenants of the chawls will live. It will simply be a case of all the inhabitants of an insanitary chawl removing into a sanitary one.

But the difficulty connected with obtaining for the new chawls a sufficient return to save the city against direct loss in regard thereto will remain. No doubt, as we have before said, the indirect benefits to the city arising from the better housing of the working classes will more than compensate for any such loss. It is, however, the opinion of many competent observers that the desirable policy of making the chawls self-supporting can be attained by a general increase in rents, and that such increase would entail no real hardship on the poor. It is estimated that the average Bombay workman does not pay more than three or four per cent. of his earnings in rent, while in England, where the necessities of life are far more numerous and are relatively more costly, and the standard of living is higher, the wage-earning classes have to pay at least 10 or 12 per cent. We are assured by more than one very large employer of labour that the Bombay workman could afford higher rents for sanitary houses than those which now obtain for unhealthy dwellings, and it is urged that as the new scheme is for the benefit of the masses, the masses should at least pay a sufficient rent not to involve the city as a whole in loss. To the remark that the people are poor, the answer of those who take this view is that their poverty arises to a very large extent from their improvidence in regard to family ceremonials and other festivities, and that the average wage of the working classes here far more than suffices to provide them with necessaries, the balance being spent improvidently. But in connection with this question it is important to bear in mind that the higher the rent may be that a workman is called upon to pay for his domicile, the more under-tenants will he bring in to share his limited accommodation, unless and until the provisions of the Municipal Act in regard to overcrowding are enforced. They have remained practically inoperative, largely owing to the excessive centralisation of the Health Department. But the reorganisation of that department side by side with the constitution of the new Improvement Trust, will afford a very favourable opportunity for making Section 379 of the Act something more than a provision to be handled once a while and than dropped for a year or two. If after a fall and fair trial, such as has not yet been accorded it, the Section is found to be inadequate to prevent the danger to public health it is intended to remove, it must be strengthened by the Legislature, for it will be of little use to build sanitary chawls if the people are allowed to render them insanitary by overcrowding.

THE evidence given before the Famine Commission on Saturday at their first sitting in Bombay went to show that the appointment of the Commission is fully justified by the occasional conflict of expert opinion on points of detail that are by no means unimportant. The three witnesses, Mr. R. B. Joyner, Mr. A. Davidson, and Mr. C. N. Clifton, are all experienced officers of the Public Works Department in this Presidency, but their views do not by any means coincide on all points. It will be for the Commission when they have completed the examination of witnesses to carefully sift the conflicting opinions found to exist, not only between one department and another, but between members of the same department. On one point the three witnesses were all emphatically agreed, and that was in condemning the carrying out of relief works, excepting on a very small scale, by civil agency, and they also objected to the subordination of the Public Works Department officials to the District Collectors. This view is a natural one for men of the Public Works Department to take, and it will be interesting to learn what arguments the Civil officers to be examined will bring forward in favour of the existing arrangements. Mr. Joyner damned with faint praise the preparation of road material as a form of relief, while Mr. Davidson declared that after much consideration he had come to the conclusion that metal breaking is not a suitable employment for famine relief purposes. He gave some very sound reasons for this view, but he did not answer with any completness the question what work is to be done in its place in localities where light railways, large tanks, and new roads of which he spoke are not required, or cannot be undertaken with any prospect of financial success. There is no doubt, however, that the breaking of metal for ten years is not an economical way of providing labour for the famine-stricken, and that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE KING OF GREECE.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

An attempt was made, yesterday, to shoot the King of Greece whilst driving in the streets of Athens.

The attendant who was with his Majesty was wounded, but his Majesty escaped unhurt.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The attempt on the life of the King of Greece was made while his Majesty was driving outside Athens.

There were two assailants, who were both armed with rifles, and nine shots altogether were fired by them.

His Majesty displayed great courage, and sought only to shield his daughter, who was with him, from the bullets.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The British Brigade on the Nile has been ordered to move southward in consequence of news received that the Emir of Mahmad is preparing to attack the camp at Atbare.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

The arrangements for issuing the English half of the Chinese loan have been completed.

The price of issue is 90, and the rate of interest 4½ per cent.

THE TAOTAI OF YENCHAU.

FEB. 26.

China has cancelled the appointment of the Taotai of Yenchau.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, in the House of Commons, said M. Hanotaux had informed Sir Edward Monson that France had not the slightest intention of imitating Germany by seizing a naval base in China.

COURT MARTIAL ON THE GROUNDING OF THE VICTORIOUS.

FEB. 27.

The Court Martial in connection with the grounding of Her Majesty's battle ship Victorious at Suez has resulted in the Captain and Staff Commander being severely reprimanded.

THE COOLY QUESTION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

FEB. 26.

The Transvaal Volksraad has rescinded the resolution permitting coolies to reside and trade outside the towns of the Republic, the Government being advised that the resolution stood in the way of the impending test case.

RISING AT SIERRA LEONE.

Reuter wires from Freetown that a general rising has taken place in the Sierra Leone Hinterland, and that the officers of the frontier police there have been attacked.

One hundred men from a West India Regiment have been despatched to the scene of the disturbances.

THE BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Hon. St. J. Brodrick, the Under-Secretary for War, in submitting the Army Estimates to the Commons, last night, asked for 180,513 men which, he said, was the largest number reached during the present century.

He then proceeded to rebut the charges and especially Mr. Forster's, that the British Army was in a condition of collapse, and showed by figures that, after the despatch of 75,000 men abroad in case of a big war, we would still have another full Army Corps, besides large Reserves, but, he said, our Artillery was deficient and hence the demand for the increase thereof. Mr. Brodrick generally repeated the scheme set forth in Lord Lansdowne's speech at Edinburgh, on the 9th December.

THE CRICKLADE ELECTION.

The election at Cricklade (Wilts) resulted in the election of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice (Liberal) by a majority of 489 over Viscount Emlyn (Conservative Candidate) and replacing Mr. Hopkinson (Unionist), who resigned.

The polling was: Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice 5,624; Viscount Emlyn 5,135.

FINAL TEST MATCH AT SYDNEY.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

In the final test match now being played at Sydney the Englishmen have so far made 301 for five wickets.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Clan Line steamers Clan Alpine and Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Company's steamer Letimbro left Hongkong for Bombay on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 11-16
Bar Silver	25 5-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton		66,000	bales.
" "	Surats	200	"
" Imports of cotton		83,000	"
" "	Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of cotton		1,179,000	"
" "	Surats	5,000	"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	26	10	31 a.m.	26	11
Teheran	27	2	19 a.m.	..	11
Suez	27	1	40 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th February 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	37	...	2
" Karachi	..	23	..	1
" Madras	...	14	...	1

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

SNIPING AT BARKAI.

THE TRIBES PAYING UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Two shots were fired into Barkai Camp on Friday night. The villagers are bringing their sick daily for treatment by the medical officers of General Palmer's force. The Kamrai section of Afridis has paid up in full. The Sipah section is expected to pay up in a day or two, while most of the Zakka Khel jirgah are now in camp at Jamrud.

THE AMIR AND THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

SIR SALTER PYNE'S NEWS.

LAHORE, FEB. 26.

Sir Salter Pyneglas left Kabul on a holiday after a continuous residence of two years there. Throughout the frontier risings of the last few months there has, he says, been no excitement in the chief city of Afghanistan, though of course the closing of the Khyber has sent up the price of many staples and caused no small pecuniary loss to the country. The Amir has throughout the business in no way changed his demeanour towards Europeans at the capital, nor has he exhibited any desire of acting in an unfriendly way towards the Indian Government. Much has been heard of his assumed assistance to the tribesmen rendered in munitions of war. If this be true, remarked Sir Salter, it is a matter of no difficult proof. Both rifles and cartridges have the Kabul stamp, and when the weapons are surrendered the Indian Government should be able to ascertain exactly the amount of assistance in kind the Afridis and other tribesmen have obtained from Abdur Rahman. The Amir enjoys better health than he has done for a long time, suffering less from gout than formerly. His position has been a singularly difficult one during the last few months, but it is Sir Salter's honest conviction that he has behaved with much greater sincerity than he has been accredited with.

[Sir Salter Pyne, according to a contemporary, arrived at Peshawar on Friday, having reached Lundi Kotal the preceding day. He reports that he left Kabul on the 19th ultimo, but was detained at Jellalabad for twenty-one days by the orders of the Amir. The Afghan escort brought him to the outposts of the 5th Brigade between Lundi Khana and Lundi Kotal. Jellalabad is full of fugitive Afridis, but he met sundry families of those returning towards Tirah. The Amir is in good health, and the country undisturbed. Sir Salter is very emphatic on the attitude of Afghanistan during the recent frontier upheaval. He is of opinion that from first to last it is a wave of fanaticism for which the Mullahs and the Mullahs alone are responsible; and then points out the delicate position which the Amir has had to hold, having had to steer a middle course between a stream of Mahomedan fanaticism and a foreign policy opposed to all Moslem dictates. As to the harbouring of Afridi refugees they arrived without pre-arrangement, and as such by the laws of Mahomed he was bound to countenance them. He is positive that the Amir was innocent of the supplying of munitions of war to the tribesmen whatever others may have done, but doubtless small quantities of ammunition were purchased from unauthorised persons selling what they possessed. Sir Salter Pyne proceeds to England via America and Japan.]

ACCIDENT TO AN ARTILLERY OFFICER.

Captain Parker, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, had a bad fall while putting his pony over the jumps on the Jamrud racecourse, yesterday morning. He was unconscious when carried off to hospital, but is better this afternoon.

THE GURKHAS AND THE LEE-METFORD.

The Gurkha scouts, 660 strong, under Captain Lucas, with 7 British officers, have left for Lundi Kotal. They will be there trained and exercised in skirmishing and hill warfare. They are all very proud of their new Lee-Metford rifles.

The Afridi jirgahs at Jamrud are said to have been greatly excited to learn how the Malikdin Khel are to be treated after having fully complied with the Government terms. The announcement that the blockade against them will be raised was followed by a declaration that the men of that clan desirous of enlisting in the native army would be accepted as recruits forthwith. As the Afridis rely greatly upon military service in India, this declaration was most acceptable to them. As we remarked some time ago, the supply of Afridi recruits during July has been greater than was ever known before; but the prohibition against enlistment was maintained so long as none of the clans submitted. As the other sections of the Afridis comply with Government terms, we presume they will receive treatment similar to that accorded to Malikdin Khel. The tribesmen with the exception, perhaps, of a few of the Zakka Khel, evidently bear no great ill-will towards the Government, or the flower of their youth would not now be anxious to join the Indian army. The point is important, because we often hear it asserted that the tribesmen will now be so embittered against us that the re-establishment of friendly relations must be impossible. Presumably, also, the military pensions held in abeyance will be resumed. This would only be a consistent step, and would go far to convince the Afridis as a body that the British authorities desire to be strictly just. According to our correspondent at Mamani, the Aka Khels are duly bringing in their quota of rifles and rupees.—*Pioneer.*

SPORT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The final round in the Bengal Tennis Tournament was won, yesterday, by Mr. Kedd, who beat Mr. Hallward by three sets to love, holding his opponent throughout, and winning the championship cup for the year. The present holder, Mr. Gamble, did not come forward to contest his claim.

The annual athletic sports for natives of Bengal, yesterday, attracted a large gathering, and some good performances were done. Mr. Choudhary, of Bishop's College, did the hundred yards in ten and two-fifth seconds, that is, only two-fifths of a second less than the record for India established last week.

THE RECENT POLO ACCIDENT.

Mr. Latham, who was hurt at polo last week, is worse, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

EXPECTED ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Lindsay, Deputy Secretary, Bank of Bengal, has issued a complete account of his scheme for fixing the sterling exchange, which is understood to be now before the Secretary of State, and about which the impression is growing that Government will make an important announcement when the Budget is introduced into the Council.

TIGHTNESS OF MONEY.

Money continues exceedingly tight in Calcutta, where a number of first-class preference and debenture stocks have recently been put up to public auction, the prices realised, according to the *Statesman*, not being within ten per cent. of their value.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST FOR CALCUTTA.

An important announcement was made by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Bengal Council, yesterday. He said that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Municipal Bill for Calcutta, which interposes between the main body of the Commissioners, who remain practically untouched, a working body of twelve elected and appointed, and members so as to represent Government, the commercial community, and the residents. The Corporation will fix the rate of taxing, pass the Budget, and decide large issues. The Chairman will exercise all executive power either independently or subject to the approval of the Corporation or of the General Committee, while the General Committee will deal with matters which by their nature are ill-adapted for discussion by the Corporation, yet too important to be dealt with by the Chairman alone. The idea, he said, was to induce the European community to take a fair share in Municipal work and responsibilities. The Bill will also embody provisions for opening up the congested areas on lines somewhat similar to those in the Bill now before the Bombay Council, namely, by the formation of trust, with funds placed at its disposal.

SOLICITORS acting for Sir Christopher Furness have presented a petition for a recount in connection with the recent Parliamentary election for York City. Lord Charles Beresford, it will be remembered, was returned by a majority of eleven votes.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

WITH the reappearance of the Oxford president at three, the seat he occupied last year, and the appointment of R. O. Pitman, a brother of the president, to the bow thwart, it may fairly be assumed that the constitution of the Oxford crew is almost settled. Strict training will begin on Feb. 16—a week earlier than usual—as the race takes place on March 26 instead of April 2. The crew will probably leave Oxford on March 2 for a week or ten days' training at Henley. Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher, the old Oxford oarsman, who has been intrusted with the duty of selecting the Cambridge crew, has been severely handicapped owing to the indisposition of more than one of his charges, and in addition there appears to be considerable doubt who will row stroke. On Feb. 3 the crew performed the longest piece of practice this term, pulling over the full University course without an easy.

Under Rugby Union rules, an international match between teams representing England and Ireland was played on Saturday at Richmond, and, after a keenly-contested game, was won by Ireland by a penalty goal and two tries to a penalty goal and a try. Other matches were won by Leicester against Guy's Hospital, Cardiff against Gloucester, Devonport Albion against Portsmouth, and Llanelly against Swansea.—Under Association rules, matches in the first division of the League competition were won by Sheffield United against Liverpool, Sunderland against Notts County, Wolverhampton Wanderers against Stoke, West Bromwich Albion against Blackburn Rovers, Aston Villa against Preston North End, and Sheffield Wednesday against Everton.

Under Rugby Union rules, a match was played on Monday, at Blackheath, between Blackheath and the North of Ireland, and was won by the home team by two goals and two tries to a penalty goal.—Under Association rules a match in the first division of the League competition was won by Sheffield United against Bolton Wanderers. Oxford University defeated Mr. N. L. Jackson's eleven by five goals to two, and Millwall Athletic beat Cambridge University by two goals to none.

Ireland's victory at Richmond on Saturday was not a great surprise. England in her crippled condition was fairly well represented, but there was very little encouragement in the reflection that Ireland had won the two previous engagements, and it was probably gratifying rather than otherwise to the English Union to find that their representatives played such a good game. Ireland has fortunately so far escaped the encroachments of professionalism, and although her resources are limited compared with those of England, she is still as well off as she has ever been. England on the other hand, has been hardly pressed for a year or two. The great match at fallowfield last year revived confidence in the amateur game, but it would be absurd to deny that the Rugby Union has been considerably weakened by secessions. The team which represented the country on Saturday really performed better than a good many expected. It was a match, of course, on which the Irishmen dearly set their hearts. Just as England's great contest is against Scotland, Ireland has no greater ambition than to beat England. It was a long time before the ambition was gratified, but since 1887 Ireland has improved considerably, particularly since 1894, when the exciting victory at Blackheath was achieved.

In the match on Saturday it unfortunately happened that the game was interrupted by several injuries. Each side suffered and in reviewing the game it is quite justifiable to say that it for the accidents a very different result might have been recorded. It is, of course, a characteristic of Irish play that there should be desperate rushes on the part of the forwards, and that vigour should count of more importance than "science." It is, in fact, a system of play much beloved by advocates of the old school, who still regard the improvements introduced by Wales with positive dislike. There are one or two members of the Committee of the Rugby Union who absolutely refuse to accept the open game played by Wales and the Northern Union as any improvement, and who sturdily adhere to what is known as the "push" game—the game of sheer strength against system and combination. For this game England was pretty well equipped on Saturday. Ireland got quite as much as she gave, in fact, and was a little lucky to win, for it was only in the closing stages that Magee scored the winning point. There is nothing in the form displayed by England to suggest that the prospect against Scotland is hopeless. Myers might be improved upon at half-back, but in other respects the team is an excellent one, and one that ought to win five international games out of six.

Whether England will this season meet Wales is still a matter of uncertainty. At the first glance it looked as if the deadlock were at an end. The International Board met, the Welsh deputation was received, and a resolution was passed, graciously admitting the Welsh Union to membership again—subject to certain conditions. The principal of these were that the Welsh Union "recognise the by-laws of the Board, and that A. J. Gould be not eligible for international matches." Wales accepted these conditions—subject to the reservation that they should not be published. Of course they have been published, and it is now a question whether the offended dignity of the Welsh Union will not wish to preserve its isolation. If Gould would retire, as he has threatened to do for two or three seasons, Wales could again enter the Board unhampered, and the international games could continue. Resolution No. 2, accepted by Wales, is something of a curiosity. It runs:—"The unconditional application by Wales to rejoin the Board be accepted upon the following terms:—That Wales recognise the by-laws of the Board, and that A. J. Gould be not eligible for international matches." Unconditional, upon "the following terms," is distinctly good. Apart from the stupidity of this resolution, the action of the Welsh representatives is as silly as one could conceive. If they are prepared to accept the conditions of readmission to the Board, why hesitate about their being made public? Probably the difficulty will be removed when the delegates return to their committees.

The positions of the clubs in the Association Competition are now as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United	22	13	7	2	47	25	33
Sunderland	22	12	4	6	30	22	28
West Bromwich Albion	21	10	7	4	37	28	27
Aston Villa	23	11	4	8	48	41	26
Sheffield Wednesday	23	11	3	9	41	30	25
Everton	21	9	6	6	34	31	24
Wolverhampton Wanderers	22	9	6	7	40	31	24
Notts Forest	20	8	6	6	33	28	22
Derby County	22	8	6	8	41	41	22
Blackburn Rovers	21	6	7	8	30	41	19
Bolton Wanderers	21	8	3	10	21	28	19
Liverpool	22	7	4	11	30	36	18
Preston North End	23	6	5	12	24	36	17
Stoke	24	6	5	13	28	49	17
Bury	18	4	6	8	22	33	13
Notts County	21	3	6	12	23	36	12

In the Association game interest again reverted to the League contests, which are now losing much of their importance. The feeble display of Sheffield United against Burslem Port Vale shook one's confidence in their ability to retain the leadership of the League, but they appear to have quite recovered from their weakness, and are so firmly established at the head of the table that their ultimate victory seems assured. On Saturday they were opposed to Liverpool at Anfield, and in the presence of fifteen thousand spectators re-established themselves in popular favour by a victory of four goals to none.

There has been some talk of an offer from a Mr. Palmer of £1,000, to be played for at billiards by Roberts and Dawson, under certain conditions. Mr. Palmer has now withdrawn the offer, but says that "the £1,000 will again be offered as a prize in some branch of sport at an early date." Upon this, the golfing correspondent of the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News" makes a valuable suggestion. He would like to see some of the money—not all of it, for golfers are not extravagant—the game originated in Scotland—devoted to a golf competition among the leading professionals. The element of luck (which adons makes golf worth playing) would be effectively destroyed, he thinks, if the men were to play over a "fifty-four hole course, and those returning the six or eight highest scores might then meet over a thirty-six hole course in match play." But where are these courses? The best of the courses I know are restricted to a beggarly eighteen. I should like to spend a long summer day on a fifty-four hole course. There would be a basket of provisions and all the advantages of a picnic, without its aimlessness and *ennui*. The correspondent goes on to say that, with the exception of cricket, there is no sport where the interest is so long sustained as at golf. He wants to sustain it for ninety holes. I would rather sustain it for ever, and the way to do that is to concentrate interest, and not to dilute it. It is the difference between "Othello" and a Chinese play.

Quite a little stir is being made in America about the handles of Mr. Douglas's clubs. Mr. Douglas met that redoubtable brassey player Mr. Whigham in the semi-final for the amateur championship, and he seems to think that some enemy had tampered with his handles. They appeared to be oily, and though oil is excellent when applied to shafts or clubheads, it is plainly out of place on the handles. It seems a poor and mean business. If the heads of Mr. Douglas's clubs had all been loosened so that they flew about the green it would have been picturesque, and if he had been waylaid or shot at from behind a hedge or poisoned there have been excitement in the details. Oil is so much associated with peaceable developments that we cannot take much interest in the matter. He must be a very mild ruffian who works with oil.

Mr. A. H. Doleman discourses on "The Value of the 'Par' Round" in this week's "Golf." A conversation between Jamie Anderson and Davie Street is reported, and to Jamie's remark, "A very guid, but what aboot a bad-lyin' ba'?" the other great man replied, "Tut, tuts, that has naethin' tae dae wi' it, Jamie," thus affirming the idealistic principle on which the "par" round is founded. As to the first use of the word itself in this connection it is interesting to hear, though it may spoil sport for the philologists, that Mr. Doleman was its introducer. He "thought it would be a good thing to have some word to indicate the required number of strokes for a hole, and so for the whole round." The word "par," with its suggestion of an equality or correspondence between the will and the deed, was therefore no evolution, but a deliberate selection.

So much speculation on the subject of air resistance is rife just at present that a word or two about it may be timely. The fact that head-winds are a hindrance is of course obvious; but it does not seem to have been generally observed that the amount of wind resistance experienced when speeds are high is altogether out of direct proportion to the speeds themselves. I mean by "speed" the algebraic sum of the pace of the rider and the velocity of the air moving in either direction along his line of progress. This method of calculating the speed of the wind of course explains many common experiences. For example, a man riding with a gale may be practically in still air. In this particular case it is incorrect to say that the wind helps him. It renders him only the negative aid of not opposing his progress. Similarly a following wind that follows slower than the rider is going may feel like a wind that is blowing against him; and we are all familiar with the phenomenon of a cross-wind—generally, but not always, blowing over the road at an angle that is nearly a right angle, and acting as a formidable headwind upon travellers in either direction. All observant men who have been in the habit of running races on a circular course will have noticed that if there is any wind it seems to retard progress far considerably more than half the distance round. This shows that there is another factor besides the wind to be considered, and that factor is the rider's own pace, or, to use a popular saying, "the wind he makes."

The discussion of the exact law governing bodies in transit through fluids, whether liquid or gaseous, would require the handling of somewhat complex formulæ. An approximation to the truth may be found in the statement that slow moving bodies, such, for example, as sailing ships, are retarded (in this case by the water) in proportion to their speeds; while bodies travelling at higher speeds are retarded in proportion to the squares of their speeds, and bodies travelling at a very high velocity, such a projectiles, are retarded by the air in the ratio of the cubes of their speeds. If this were clearly understood by some of the inventors now at work much valuable ingenuity might be saved, for it follows that the class of devices known as "wind shield" can never become the "rage" among tourists that they seem likely to become among record-breakers.

The most important Greyhound sale which has occurred since the close of the year 1888, when the late Colonel North gave sensational prices for Fullerton and several other greyhound celebrities, took place on Saturday at Mr. H. Rymill's City Repository, the Arbican. The leading attractions embraced in a catalogue of 89 lots were 28 dogs in training, the property of Mr. T. F. Waters, of Bolton, Lancashire, and 21 the property of Mr. James Russel, of Dundas Castle, South Queensferry, N.B. Both owners were having their kennels cleared to make room for saplings, and Mr. Waters's draft made, 1,255 guineas in the aggregate, and Mr. James Russel's 916 guineas, making an average of about 44 3-4 guineas and 43 1-2 guineas respectively. Mr. G. W. White gave 120 guineas for What's the Matter. Wicked woman, a sister to Wolfarm, was bought by Mr. Hamar Bass for 75 guineas, and Wait On, a sister to Wrist, made 110 guineas, and Mr. Hamar Bass being her new owner, while Witenagemote was bought by the Northumberland courser, Mr. A. Browne, for 120 guineas. There was keen competition for White Hawk, a second season dog, which won the Altcar Members' Cup over the Waterloo Cup country last month. Mr. Hamar Bass's representative stayed the longest in the bidding, the parting figure being 270 guineas. Ryde, own brother to Roscommon, was knocked down to Mr. Margett's bid of 165 guineas. Rum Punch, by Rowdy from Jenny I., was sold to the Duke of Leeds for 62 guineas.

The well-known pedestrians, Lan Hurst, of Edmonton, and George Crossland, of Stalybridge, were matched to run ten miles for £100 a-side at the Rochdale Athletic Grounds, on Saturday. The weather was splendid, and there were 6,000 spectators of the match. Crossland took the inside position, and made the pace, Hurst following close at his heels. The first mile was covered in 5min. 19sec. When 2 3-4 miles had been run Hurst went in front, but Crossland went on again in the fourth mile. The fifth mile was covered in 26min. 42 2-5sec. Crossland being then a yard ahead. In the sixth mile Hurst again made the pace, but Crossland shortly afterwards retrieved his position, amidst great cheering. At 6 1-2 miles Crossland broke down, and was obliged to retire. Hurst continued running, amid repeated cheering, and seemed quite fresh while he was adding the seventh, eight, and ninth miles. He completed the ten miles in 55min. 2 1-2secs.

DEPARTURE OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN HEXT.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., the retiring Director of the Royal Indian Marine, left our shore on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Peninsular. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon a large number of officials, belonging to the different departments of the Government Dockyard, assembled at the Chaloner steps, Wet Basin, to bid good-bye and wish *bon voyage* to their popular retiring chief. Amongst those present were Captain P. J. Falle, R.I.M., Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Commander W. Chandler, R.I.M., Staff Officer; Captain G. E. Holland, R.I.M., D.S.O.; Mr. R. Watson, Chief Constructor; Mr. C. E. Palmer, Marine Examiner; Mr. W. A. Collins, R.I.M., Chief Engineer-in-charge; Mr. A. E. Nash, Storekeeper; Mr. F. O. Gadsden, R.I.M., Chief Engineer, Inspector of Machinery; Mr. S. H. Stevenson, R. I. M., Engineer; Mr. King, Chief Builder; Messrs. M. G. Kershaw; C. J. Cave; S. J. Gill; F. Wade; A. C. Bowden; A. Monk; Anundrao R. Talcherkar, cashier; Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash, the Naval Contractor, Narayen Luximon, Bomanjee Sorabjee Wadia, and several others. About half-past one o'clock, Sir John Hext, accompanied by Colonel Sir Howard Mellis, K. C. S. I., of the Imperial Service Troops, and followed by the clerks of the Marine offices, arrived at the steps, where he was enthusiastically greeted by those present. He was profusely decorated with beautiful floral garlands, and presented with bouquets by Messrs. Anundrao R. Talcherkar, Sorabjee E. Dubash, and several others. Sir John Hext, who appeared to be very much affected, shook hands with those present and stepped down, in company of Sir Howard Mellis, and entered the Government steam-launch Wren, which had been kept in readiness to convey him on board the mail steamer. As the launch left the Chaloner steps, Wet Basin, Captain Falle called for three cheers for Sir John Hext, which were lustily given by the assemblage.

THE device "Dieu protege la France"—which at present adorns the coinage of the French Republic—is to be changed to the motto, "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LETTER.

THE Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following further letter to the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, on the subject of the Improvement Bill:—

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 10th instant, I am now directed to submit the following further observations and criticisms on the City of Bombay Improvement Bill, and to ask you to be good enough to place them before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

2. In their previous report the Committee of the Chamber were able in the Bill itself to find sufficient basis on which to consider and criticise the first three chapters of the measure embracing the objects of the Trust, the constitution of the Board, its duties and powers. But for the purpose of considering the remaining six chapters, more specially IV, V and VI, embodying the financial condition of the Bill, they find that without preliminary figures to go upon anything like thorough comprehension or helpful criticism of the proposed enactment is impossible. In Clause 18 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that "The rate of 2 per cent. on the total rateable value has been determined by calculations based on careful estimates of the probable receipts and expenses of the Board extending over a period of twenty-five years, taking into account the provision made in Section 69 (2) for charging any debit balances to Capital up to a certain maximum."

3. With equal means of judging at their disposal it is quite possible that the Committee would have found themselves in a position to endorse this opinion, but without a single original figure to guide them the Committee are constrained to confess that no amount of care and study expended on the provisions of the Bill alone can result in even an approximate estimate as to how far, and with what prospect of profit or loss, the financial dispositions and appropriations will enable the Board to carry out the sanitary regeneration of the City—admittedly the ultimate object in view. The one factor in the account which can be approximately ascertained is the 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of the properties in the City to be levied and contributed by the Corporation, but how with this and the borrowing powers placed at their disposal the Board are to carry through the extensive schemes foreshadowed to financial success, there is nothing whatever to show. On reclamation schemes as an important source of profit the Committee look with some misgivings, and improved sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes, if is much to be feared, are not likely to yield a profit on cost of erection. Of the other sources of income, therefore, it would have been reassuring and calculated to commaad public confidence and support had some estimate been framed and attached to the Bill. In its absence my Committee can only trust that the safeguards against the undue borrowing or expenditure of money which the Bill undoubtedly contains, will prove effective, although their existence and due observance must of necessity render the operations of the Board much more cumbersome and dilatory than the promoters of the Bill appear to anticipate.

CHAPTER IV.

To the borrowing powers conferred on the Board by this chapter the Chamber sees no reason to object, and the only suggestion I am directed to make is that in Section 48 it should be made clear whether the Board are, or are not, to be authorized to invest money belonging to the sinking fund in their own debentures. Public securities might be held to include these, but it would be advisable to have the specific authorization inserted.

CHAPTER V.

Sections 53.—In connection with this section the Chamber would recommend that the schedules attached to the Bill should be carefully considered with a view to revision. In my Committee's opinion there are some spaces reserved under Part I of Schedule C—as, for instance, the plot No. 4 south of the Secretariat—which the Committee see no special advantage in retaining as open spaces. On the other hand, plot No. 6 in Schedule C, Part II, "the Crescent Site," is one which they consider would be much more advantageously retained as an open space.

Section 54.—The Chamber observes that while provision is made in this section for all other properties handed over to the Trust reverting to Government and the Corporation as the case may be under certain contingencies, nothing is said about the ground appropriated by part I of Schedule G. Under the section quoted— read in conjunction with the Statement of Objects and Reasons—it is obviously the intention to acquire and maintain these open spaces for the benefit of the City for all time, but it seems to my Committee that some provision should be made as to what body the properties are to be vested in after the termination of the Trust.

According to the Committees reading of this section, when the properties in Part II of Schedule C in Schedule D and of the lands reclaimed within the limits of Schedule E fail to be invested in Government or the Corporation, respectively, the valuation to be attached thereto—and for which the Board are to receive credit—is not intended to include the value of any improvements directly or indirectly resulting from the operations of the Board. These the Committee think should be duly allowed for, if not as provided in Section 38 in the case of lands appropriated by the Board in making an open space or forming a street, at least by adding to the amount of the capital debt of the Board to be extinguished on the cost of such improvements.

CHAPTER VI.

Section 63 (2).—It apears to the Chamber that the mode in which the contributions from the Corporation to the Board are to be made is rendered unnecessarily complex by the language of this subsection and its subsidiary clauses. A careful study of the terms and an intimate knowledge of the various accounts and items of taxation and collection may enable the officers of the Corporation and the Board respectively to work out the requisite debits and credits with accuracy, but instead of the cumbrous and somewhat misleading phrase of "two instalments," it seems to my Committee that the desired meaning would have been much more intelligibly and tersely expressed by simply stating that the contribution to be paid by the Corporation should be 2 per cent. on the total rateable values payable on 1st April *plus* certain additions and *minus* certain deductions, to be ascertained on 1st October following. In any case it would tend materially to prevent future complications or misunderstandings if an example of the account in detail were appended as a schedule to the Bill in the same way as forms of balance sheets are exemplified in the Joint Stock Companies Act. If the existing wording of the section be maintained, the Committee think the meaning would be rendered clearer if Clauses (*a*) (*c*) and (*b*), respectively, the words "to the credit of the Board shall be set" and "to the debit of the Board shall be set" were substituted.

Section 69 (2).—The word "expenditure" used in line 23 of this sub-section is, the Chamber thinks, ambiguous, and leaves it in doubt as to whether money actually expended—which is the real meaning of expenditure—is meant or the entire expenditure *plus* the liability originally taken over under Section 59.

Section 69 (3) (*a*).—The Committee are of opinion that the first appropriation of profits after the tenth year instead of going to pay for the value *plus* interest of the lands handed over under Part I of Schedule C, should be devoted to repayment to the Corporation, leaving the open spaces to be paid for and acquired afterwards—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

R. H. MACAULAY, Chairman.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE eighth annual encampment of this flourishing Corps commenced on Saturday, and as usual is being held at Mahaluxmi Fort. No. 1 Company paraded near Sir Richard Temple's Statue on the Oval at a quarter-past four, and entrained at Church Gate Street for Grant Road Station, where they joined No. 2 Company, and from thence marched to Mahaluxmi Fort, under the command of Major Roughton. The arrangements for the camp are similar to those of former years. Most of the members have arranged to remain in camp each night, while others will sleep at their own homes. The drills are to be held each morning at half-past six and each evening at five, an arrangement which will enable most of the members to attend to their daily avocations and yet be present at nearly all the drills. All the servants admitted into the camp have to undergo medical inspection. The members of the corps are looking forward to an enjoyable week of training combined with pleasant entertainment.

LOSS OF THE R. I. M. RIVER BOAT PAGAN.

NEWS has been received in Bombay of the loss of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Pagan, on the 23rd instant, in the Chindwin River above Myesun, Upper Burmah. She was a steel sternwill steamer of 172 tons gross, and 125 registered, her nominal H. P. being 40, and indicated H. P. 316; and she was armed with two 0·45 inch Nordenfelt 5 barrel M. H. chambered guns. Lieutenant G. J. W. Calderon, R. I. M., was in command. All the crew, nine in number, are saved. The cause of the wreck has not been ascertained.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

SITTINGS IN BOMBAY.

THE Famine Commission held its first sitting in Bombay at the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Saturday. The Commission is composed of Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., (President), Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Mr. P. Higham, C.I.E., Mr. P. W. Holderness, I.C.S., Rai Bahadur B.I. Bose, M.A., B.L., the Hon'ble Mr. J. Monteath, C.I.E., and Mr. J. Mackintosh (Secretary). Mr. Monteath represented the Bombay Government. The Commission examined three witnesses in the course of the day.

THE FAMINE IN THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. R. B. Joyner, Superintending Engineer, C. D., P. W. Department, in the course of his statement, said:—The total area affected in the Central Division was about 24,000 square miles and its population about 3,720,000, the total area being 53,400 square miles and the total population 5,011,077. Distress was due to local failure of rains and also to abnormally high prices. As a rule the prices of food-grains were higher in 1896-97 than they were in 1876-77. In the south and east there was the least difference. In the worst part of the 1876-77 famine the prices were slightly higher in Sholapur than this time as a rule, though Sholapur was this year our most affected part. In the northern parts there was only a scarcity in the last famine so that the prices this time were very much higher than in 1876. The most noticeable difference in this famine, compared with the last one, is the uniformity in the prices of grain in all the districts, while in the last famine there was a great difference in the prices in the different districts though not far apart. Statements comparing the prices in each district of the Central Division for each month for each famine can be submitted. If the roads now constructed are all regularly maintained there will still be a few roads which might be constructed by some future famine. All the roads constructed will be of permanent utility. Only those that would be were so select d. We had experience twenty years ago of the uselessness of making roads from one place to another just for the sake of the labour. All the roads we constructed which were not many would have been constructed shortly anyhow. The preparation of road metal is one of the simplest forms of relief work. It is quickly available where there are any stones or rock and requires no plans, and esimates are at once prepared. Where the metal is actually required it is a useful form of relief. It is independent of age or sex, and where stone can be picked up women and children may be employed without any men. It is easily measured and checked, and being as a rule on or not far from a road, it is easily inspected. It has, however, the following objections. It is difficult to fix standard tasks as so much depends upon the quality of the rock or stone which may differ considerably at the same place. It is difficult at first to learn, women being not used to such work, and it is not suitable for weavers and those persons whose livelihood depends upon delicacy of touch. It is also expensive afterwards to carry to where required, as it is not often that quarries can be found along the whole length of road requiring the metal. As a rule the metal collected for the roads has not been in excess of what will be required for the next five or ten years, that is, if they use the metal; in some cases they may find that they will not be able to afford the expense of laying and consolidating.

VILLAGE TANKS.

Clearing of village tanks may form very suitable work for relief labour in the way that it is simple work, easily measured and tasked, and can be done by any labour, and generally affords work for extra proportion of women. Such work may be of permanent benefit to the village. I have strong objections to such work, though as a rule because being near a village it is attractive and so many will turn out in the hope of making something out of it even if the work is very heavily tasked or low rated. In the endeavour to prevent those coming on who do not really require relief, one may make the task too heavy for the deserving. Again, they are as a rule small works and in consequence apt not to be properly supervised

and strength improved with regular bodily work in the open air; they can before long earn enough at fair prices to maintain themselves. Again on our large dams with soils as a rule rather shallow, we have long leads and high lifts and the proportion of women we can do with is much larger than on many kinds of work. The last Famine Commission considered that any attempt to make these different classes of all kinds of men and an extra number of women and children earn their living by piecework would not fail to result in great suffering and mortality and that if the rate were suited for the weakest the cost of the work would be prohibitive and if they were adjusted so as to meet the varying capacities of the different labourers there would be such a variety of rates that it would not differ from task-work. The Commission approved of the principle of piecework but considered that the above reasons would prevent its adoption. These reasons do not in my experience really exist or what little of them may can be removed. So that there are no real objections against carrying out the principle which the last Commission approved of. I am very strongly in favour of the general adoption of piecework; that is if limited. In any case I am of opinion that piecework is far preferable to task-work if this has a minimum below which none may be paid.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

I would allow only those children to be employed on task-work as a rule who were ten or over, and I should not make any difference in work or pay till they were over 14 about. If task-work were unfortunately decided upon, possibly some kind of separate work might be found for children between 10 and 7, that is for earthwork—say collecting stones or "kankar," but such children, not being trained to work except minding cattle, &c., can earn nothing, and if they have to be maintained at State expense should receive a daily ration I would pay the working children above ten as above, the equivalent of 30 ounces daily which has to do for the 7th day too, though no payment would be made for that day. On metal-breaking work it is possible to have separate gangs of children and they might be kept like that from idling all day, but they probably would not earn enough to feed themselves. There is rarely much work for women and children, especially at certain times of the year. Any work offering, as long as it did not entail leaving their houses, even for the smallest wage, would be well attended. I have been told on enquiry that many males looked after their homes and watched their fields, whilst they sent their women and children to work. I do not know if this was really true, but should imagine that it was. Some cases we found where the men were employed elsewhere. I should say in such cases their wives and children should not have been on the relief works. One notable case occurred to my memory where the wife was turned off the work as it was found her husband had good pay. I think that there is never any hurry to open relief works on threatening of scarcity. The effects of high prices are not so sudden, but come on gradually. We are in the habit of somewhat suddenly declaring a famine and at once enormous preparations are made and huge machinery at once put to work. It is not a sudden catastrophe like an earthquake, flood, or tidal-wave. There is no occasion at any time to turn upside down the whole paraphernalia of Government, much less to do it suddenly. I would carry out as much as possible all ordinary public works which were pressing or useful, but I would have hard rates or small wages and make such works tests.

OBJECTIONS TO DIRECTION OF WORK BY CIVIL AGENCY.

Very few relief works should be carried out by the Civil Department, because they have not the proper machinery or the establishment trained for the purpose. I would have no petty works if possible, as such are sure to mean something near a village, to which people will come anyhow, and unless very carefully looked to placed, such would mean money spent without any due return being given. There may be works, however, near villages which are very necessary, such as deepening and clearing out wells or tanks and ponds, clearing away rubbish and vegetation, making proper drainage, levelling roadways, banking water-courses, making filtering arrangements in a river and stream beds, besides planting the prickly cactus on barren rocky lands on which possibly old and weak people who could not follow their relations to the distant piecework, aided by the village servants and watchmen who may not be allowed to leave their villages. All these might be employed by the civil officers. But even this work I would pay by results and not allow merely a pretence of daily work for a daily wage. All other works should be entirely under the Public Works officials. The Commissioner with the Collector of the district must decide when works and where have to be opened, and should be able to state approximately for how many people at different periods they expect will require work. The great work of the Civil Department during famine times, that is in connection with relief works, would be careful scrutiny of all the people in their villages, so that every one may know exactly what they can do for relief, where they can go, and what will be expected of them. I should say that railway works and other large works might be carried on by contractors or companies which might satisfy the requirements for labour; but such would, as a rule, take advantage more than we should of the hard times and give very small rates or wages, so that it is doubtful if the people with the pressure for work would be able to support their dependants. Being further examined by the President, Mr. Joyner said, that he was in the Poona District, the recent famine was worse than that prevailed in 1876. The rates of grain were higher last year than in the previous famine. In several cases the men shirked the work. Many women came forward to work. They found manual loading cheaper than bullock loading, several relief works were not yet complete.

THE PURCHASE OF GRAIN FOR THE WORKERS.

Mr. A Davidson, Acting Superintending Engineer, C. D., said: I think the relief of distress largely due to reports of the failure of the season in the other provinces of India. I see no reason why Government should not buy in the cheapest market for their kitchens and poor-houses, but I doubt if Government could compete with the ordinary Banniah. If they could do it successfully it would bring down prices. There were, I believe, large stocks in this district acquired at cheap rates, but the Revenue Department has better and more reliable information on these points than the Public Works Department. Last famine was less severe than any scarcity since 1876-77. In the latter year the extent and the severity were greater. I consider that the liberality of the relief measures attracted the people to the works, some time before they would have come to them, if it had been possible to have the works opened under strict supervision combined with distribution of cooked food to dependants, instead of gratuitous relief in wages to non-working children. Where works were opened with insufficient staff and with payments in cash to everyone, it was soon realized that this was a splendid opportunity for families to draw large pay and do nothing in return for it. In the Poona District emissaries from various Sabhas urged the people not to work, telling them it was all charity, and that only the mistaken zeal of the Public Works Department was trying to exact tasks from them. I therefore think that very large and unnecessary charges were incurred as to

THE SUFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF THE RELIEF MEASURES.

In the Bijapur District there were a large number of works opened, and as far as possible it was made a condition of receiving relief that the labourers should reside on the works, but for want of accommodation it could not always be insisted on. Residence on a work is disliked, and constitutes a fair test of necessity if the weather is bad, but in the dry hot months as long as the people are within touch of their villages they do not mind camping out, but I am strongly in favour of a distance test, and would employ no one on public works within easy reach of his or her village. I was Executive Engineer, Poona District, and had under me works coming under the two last classes, in the Southern Division, all the work in the Dharwar District which was constructed from Local Funds, and on which the system adopted differed from the Code measures. The distress in this Presidency was not severe enough to exhibit cases of people coming on the works in a state of starvation, and requiring immediate relief. Arrangements could be made to relieve such dire distress without resorting to daily or bi-weekly payments. Weekly payments conduce to better supervision of accounts and less clerical labour, also save establishment. The time alone occupied in calling up a gang and paying it daily would be considerable. I have after much consideration come to the conclusion that

METAL-BREAKING IS NOT A SUITABLE RELIEF MEASURE.

It is attractive to the Public Works mind because it is easy to manage, and labour can be concentrated near the quarries; but in future famines I would limit metal-breaking to one year's supply for metalled roads only, and employ the main bodies of labourers on large tanks, new roads, light railways. Civil officers should be entrusted with all small works such as clearance of village tanks, prickly-pear and small metal-breaking camps, public works with impounding reservoirs, canals, railways and new roads, if the policy of employing famine labourers under the Public Works Department on large works where they can be concentrated, such as impounding reservoirs is settled on as the future method of employing them, one good upper subordinate or Assistant Engineer can manage, with the assistance of four lower subordinates and the usual maistrees, etc., 20,000 people; road-making camps require more assistance, placing them five miles apart with 5,000 people in each one, there should be an upper subordinate for every two camps, and a lower subordinate to each camp. I think it is a mistake to employ Assistant Engineers as sub-divisional officers except in the case of works requiring technical skill. The Executive Engineer, Bijapur, quotes a case where on account of famine works being open, he could not get ordinary labour. The fact of all ordinary works being closed during famine makes it difficult to answer this question. I am not aware of any complaints from other employers of labour.

DEPARTURES FROM THE CODE

As far as I am aware, the only important departure from the prescriptions of the Bombay Famine Code was in the matter of payments; the relief labourers were paid weekly instead of daily and bi-weekly. My humble opinion is that in this Presidency the relief works were ample to meet the distress; in fact too much so; they attracted the people by the large sums which could be earned by the possessor of a large family, even if the wage paid was the minimum. The institution of kitchens, drafting, and fining below the minimum cleared the works of all except those who required relief, and at no stage of the famine did I see any of the distressing sights so common in 1876-77. With regard to economy, my opinion is that the stone-breaking operations so largely adopted in this Presidency are neither economical nor suited to the people. The cost of the metal broken by famine labour runs very high, it is liable to deteriorate, and it is in many cases not wanted, particularly on roads that have to be maintained by Local Boards which cannot afford to lay it and keep the road up to a metalled road standard; but if there is no other work available, metal-breading is an easily managed and ready means of employing famine labour. There are some new roads urgently required, and they will afford a certain amount of work if another famine year occurs before in the ordinary course of improvements they are completed; but I think the Bombay Government will have to depend upon impounding reservoirs and light railways for future famine work. I think that complete plans and estimates for the necessary number of reservoirs should be prepared, and kept in readiness for the next distress, and that those which were commenced during the last year should, unless they can be shown to be financially sound, or protective to a very large area, should be kept for famine work only, and when the work for unskilled labour is nearly exhausted the necessary skilled labour portion be put in hand and the work completed. As regards

THE SAVING OF HUMAN LIFE

I think the opening of central works, if explained to the people by the Revenue Department, would prevent loss of life among the working classes. People who can't or won't work at the sort of labour provided by the Public Works Department must be arranged for by the Civil Department, but in the main the people who are affected seriously by failure of rain are agriculturists, and used to earthwork, and if such people will not go to relief works it shows that they have means of support, and if they while in good health refuse to bestir themselves, I fail to see why Government should interfere. In my humble opinion if the principle of placing work for the convenience of people instead of for the convenience of Government, is adopted generally, enormous expenditure and waste of money must be incurred in every future time of distress; and with regard to economy, large works dealing with cutting and embankment are the works most suited to the main population affected by failure of rain, and therefore more likely to be economically managed. I would relieve the Collector of supervision over public works, and take away from him all decision in matters of employment and wages of relief workers; I would abolish test works, relying on the reports of the Revenue officers as to whether relief works were wanted or not; I would open no work until the camps and the kitchens were ready, the latter to be under the Public Works Department, and I would task and fine from the first day. I would admit no one to a work from a radius of seven miles, and make residence compulsory; I would draft to other works constantly and freely, and by these means I believe the number of people who are not really in need of relief from the Shalapur land who go to work to earn a little money by doing no work of any value, or to be with their neighbours, would be immensely decreased.

In 1876-77 the percentages of persons on all kinds of Government relief ran as follows:—Bijapur (then Kaladgi) 21·3 per cent., Dharwar 15·2 per cent., Belgaum 12·3 per cent., Dharwar ·13 per cent. Other so-called famines, as in 1891-92, were really only local distress, and the numbers seeking relief were so few that there is no comparison with the numbers in 1876-77 or 1896-97. I think that, as a guide, it would be possible to lay down a standard task for all carriers, but much would depend upon the people working: for instance, only agricultural people would be able to work up to it. It was quickly perceived that the great advantage of Government works was the employment of the women and children, who literally did nothing but yet received money enough, that with their private resources they could get along; the men found some employment, or they lived on the private resources of the family and the family credit. It is difficult to say if the family credit would have extended to all in a family. I think not, but at the same time it is curious how, where works were not opened, there was apparently no greater distress than where they were crowded. I believe that the reason of this was that the Banias would not let the people die for want of credit, but that if a work was opened in the vicinity of the village they forced them to at least send their families on to it. This point can, I think, only be elucidated by the help of disinterested native gentlemen of some position.

SUCCESS OF THE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

Mr. C. N. Clifton C. E. Executive Engineer Ahmednagar District, and late Relief Executive Engineer Sholapur said:—The provisions of the Bombay Famine Code were followed in my district (Sholapur relief) as far as possible, and also as far as, I can ascertain, in my present district, Ahmednagar. The principal departures were (1) in the matter of making weekly payments to relief labourers instead of daily or bi-weekly as laid down in para. 82 of the Code; (2) in the appointment of two additional "Relief Officers" of a position considerably inferior to that contemplated in the Code; (3) in the introduction of travelling kitchens; and (4) in the classifying of relief labourers without regard to their actual Code classification. I think it may be said that the degree of success which has attended the measures adopted has been high as regards the relief of distress and the saving of human life. Relief works were started in good time and the condition of the people never became really bad. Very few instances came under my notice of really emaciated people, and I can safely say that personally I did not come across or even hear of a single case of death from actual starvation. Quite a different state of things existed in that of the famine of 1876-77, through which I also served in the Sholapur District. This time people came forward early in large numbers for relief and were prepared to go considerable distance for it, whereas in the former famine the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting them or leave their villages even for the relief-houses close at hand. I am unable to explain this change in the people, but I think there is no doubt that it has come about. Hardly any poor-houses were necessary during this famine. In my portion of Sholapur there was only one poor-house, at Pandharpur, and I do not think the daily attendance ever reached above 100. Moreover, the bulk of these were lepers, who would be beggars at any time and who only suffered from the fact of the people who ordinarily give them alms being somewhat pinched themselves. A certain number of weakly people were fed at

THE KITCHENS,

but the number was never large. The kitchens were established somewhat late in the famine, but were, I think, a great success. I have no figures to prove whether their introduction tended directly to economy or not, but the number of non-working children on the works was much reduced, the percentage of non-working children to adults dropping from somewhere about 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. The condition of the children actually improved under the kitchen system. As regards the success of the measures with respect to economy, I am inclined to think that Government generously was abused to a considerable extent, and that many people came on the works who really did not require relief. Under the present rules, however, it is not possible to prevent this, and something in the way of a distance test, *dakhlas* from the village officials stating that people actually require relief, and, above all, a system of piece-work calculated on rates to include Sunday wages and allowances for children, are desirable. The above would, I am sure, keep off many people who really do not require relief and only come on to the works owing to the favourable terms on which they are received. The introduction of piecework would also effect a reduction in establishment, as the expensive kitchen establishment would not be required and the large establishment required for mustering would be reduced. The latter reduction might, however not be very great, owing to the necessity of employing more of the higher paid maistry class. The starting of numerous road improvement and metal-breaking works was not found to be an economical way of obtaining good results owing to the scattered nature of the works and difficulty of supervision. The opening of large central tank and railway works, however, improved matters in this respect, owing to the practical enforcement of a distance test due to the closing of works in different parts of the district and concentration on the large work. Many people left the works altogether and practically only those actually in need of relief remained. More efficient use could also be made of the establishment available, which was far too small to cope with the many scattered works started in various parts of the district at the commencement of the famine. I would also do away with the subordination of the Public Works Department officials to the Collector, as, I think, the legitimate authority and influence of the Collector can be effectively exercised without this subordination.

The Commission then rose for the day.

THE Empire programme, on Feb. 7, was strengthened by the introduction of a sporting sketch, entitled "The Race," which serves its purpose very well in providing an acceptable setting for a novel and exciting mechanical effect. A racecourse is represented, and by an ingenious mechanical contrivance, the horses remain on the stage at full gallop, while the turf glides away from under their feet, and the white rails and landscape background flit before the audience. The illusion proved genuinely exciting.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

VISITORS to Mahaluxmi, on Saturday, were treated to some good racing, and though the fields were small, as compared to previous weeks, one or two of the finishes were worth going a long way to see. One very noticeable bit of riding was in the Lawn Stakes, in which Greenhalgh on Romeo defested the favourite Taiseer by a head. It was really a fine bit of riding, and Romeo's jockey thoroughly deserved the ovation which he was treated to on his return to weigh in. Backers had a bad day. Odds of 4 and 5 to 1 were laid on Taiseer, and laid freely too. Like many of these soft things—he "went down," and with heavy hearts and a crushed feeling all over them the layers of those odds endeavoured to find the winner of the next race. Another upset—Driver getting home two lengths in front of Bantam, the favourite; Solicitor finishing more or less "down the course." The last race, a match between Anaiza and Pretender, was a good one, the latter getting home by half-a-length. The afternoon was somewhat sultry, and reminded one of the approaching hot weather. Next week there will be no races, owing to the Jackal Club holding their annual Point-to-Point races at Santa Cruz. There was a very good attendance at the course on Saturday, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst being among those present. The Band of the Marine Battalion played a selection of music during the afternoon. The following are the details:—

1ST RACE.—"The Stick Stakes." Distance—1 mile over 6 flights. Rs. 200. Hurdle race for Arabs and C. Bs. 14 hands and under, and other classes 13·3 and under. Arabs 14 hands to carry 11st. 3lbs., C. B. 14 hands to carry 10st. 12lbs., and other classes 13·3 to carry 12st., W. I. Penalties—Winners; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs.

Messrs Gordon and Franklin's b aus p Tyro, 9st, Mr Martin. 1
Aga S Shah's g a g Shamshad, 10st 7lbs, Capt Young 0
Mr R B's b aus m Wilmal, 10st 13lbs, Moran 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Tyro, 3 to 1 against the others.

Tyro led up to the last hurdle but one, with Winnal going very strong about a length behind. At that point Winnal came down, and left Tyro to canter home as he liked. Time—2min. 3secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Lilliput Stakes." Distance—1-2 mile. Rs. 1,000, out of which second will receive Rs. 100, and the third Rs. 50 with a starting Sweep Stakes of Rs. 25, to the winner. For Arab ponies landed since 1st August, 1897. 13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners, race value Rs. 180; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr S A W's g a p Exile, 9st 3lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr B's bl a p Cadet, 8st 5lbs, Heroo 0

Betting: 4 to 1 on Exile; 6 to 4 Cadet.

Exile had the race in hand the whole way, and cantered home a short head in front of Cadet. Time—55 3-4secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes." Distance—¾ mile. Rs. 1,000. For Maiden Arab Galloways 13·3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 180 since 1st February 1896. 13·3 to carry 10st 7lbs W I. Riders who have not won a race value Rs. 500 allowed 5lbs.

Mr James' b a g Bantam, 9st 3lbs, M Soda 1
Mr B A Davur's c a g Rishan, 10st 7lbs, Heeroo 2
Major Mercer's br a g Naynawa, 10st 4lbs, Aga S Shah 3
Mr Lyndon's b a g Solicitor, 9st 9lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr B's g a p Clown, 9st 11b, Owner 0
Capt B Lovett's b a g Landrail, 10st 1lb, Greenhalgh 0

Betting: 8 to 1 Bantam; 3 to 1 Rishan and Naynawa, 2 to 1 Landrail and Royal; 10 to 1 Clown.

Clown showed in front up to the bend, where Bantam, followed by Rishan and Naynawa, came away. They finished in this order, Bantam winning by 2 lengths. Time—1min. 23secs.

4TH RACE.—"The International Stakes." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 1,500, out of which second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs.

Capt Armstrong's b aus g Latimer, 7st 2lbs, Heeroo 1
Mr R B's b aus g Marwari, 9st 9lbs, Greenhalgh 2
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadsman, 9st 7lbs, Aga S Shah. 0
Mr McCausland's b aus g Capt Cuttle, 7st 10lbs, Jakoo 0
Major Ross' b aus m Beulah, by Lennox, 6st 9lbs, Chuggan. 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Latimer; 4 to 6 on Beadsman; 3 to 1 Marwari; 8 to 1 the others.

Marwari showed up well to the bend but was joined there by Beadsman and Latimer, the latter doing his best to run off the course. Half way up the straight Beadsman was just in front, but was passed by Marwari, and Latimer coming with a great rush at the end beat the latter a short head. Time—1min. 47 1-2secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Lawn Stakes." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 200. For Arabs and C. Bs. 13·3 and under, and other classes 13·2 and under. 13·3 Arabs to carry 9st. 5lbs, 13·3 C B's to carry 9st. 13·2 other classes to carry 9st. 10lbs. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners in the aggregate (of races value Rs. 50 and upwards) of Rs 1,500, 4lbs; Rs 2,000 or over, 7lbs in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs; Horses which have not won a race value Rs 180, 5lbs. (accumulative).

Mr R B's b a p Romeo, 8st 7lb, Greenhalgh 1
Mr Aga S Shah's b a p Taisseer, 9st 10lb, Owner 0
Mr Franklin's c a p Ringleader, 9st 9lb, Heeroo 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Romeo; 1 to 3 Taiseer; 3 to 1 Ringleader.

Taiseer led the whole way till half way up the straight, where Greenhalgh by a fine bit of riding brought Romeo on level terms, and passed the post a neck in front of the favourite. Time—1min. 54secs.

6TH RACE.—"Selling Race." Distance, ½ mile. Rs 650, out of which second will receive Rs 100, and third Rs 50. For Arab 13·3 and under. 13·3 entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. 5lbs, allowed for each Rs. 200 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Mr J Sally Mahomed's b m Driver, 7st 2lbs, Chuggan. Rs. 500 1
Mr James's b a g Bantam, 8st 12lb, C B Mahomed, Rs. 700... 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor, 8st 7lb, Greenhalgh, Rs. 900 0
Aga S Shah's ch a g Russian, 8st 10lb, Pilaji, Rs. 500 0
Mr Alloo Hoss'n's g a g Sachim, 8st 10lb, Dhanjibh, Rs. 500... 0
Mr G Sally's b a m Mushoor, 7st 8lb, Heeroo, Rs. 500 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Driver and Bantam; 3 to 1 Russian; evens Solicitor; 4 to 1 the others.

Mushoor made the running to the bend, where Driver and Bantam came up and passed him, the former winning easily by a length.

7TH RACE.—"Match." Distance—2-4 mile. Rs. 100 each.

Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender, 8st 8lbs, Soda 1
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 9st, Mahomed 0

Betting: 1 to 3 Pretender; 6 to 4 Anaiza.

Pretender had the race in hand the whole way, and won by half-a-length.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

WE are still on the eve of very interesting events, but the day is still apparently far distant. The British fleet is, as far as we can learn, still at the Chusans and Chemulpo, and Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K.C.B., who arrived in Hongkong by the P and O steamer Coromandel, after a few days' stay in the Colony, during which he visited the naval establishments and made a general tour of inspection, left for the North in the Alacrity to relieve Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, of the command on the China Station. A special telegram from our Shanghai correspondent states that 5,700 Russian troops had arrived at Kirin. The force comprises artillery, cavalry and infantry. The Chinese Government denies the report, but the news has been confirmed from several soures. Whatever is occurring among the Powers, it is pretty evident that China herself is wakening up. Information form Peking is that the British loan still hangs fire, but a Chinese memorial has received the Emperor's sanction. The Chinese Mail (Wan Tsz Yat Po) states that a Peking official, of the name of Huang Sz Yung, has sent a memorial to the Emperor suggesting the adoption of a scheme for the issue of one million sheets of Government bonds, the interest thereon to be five per cent per annum. The capital and interest would be paid within a period of twenty years, and the merchants holding the bonds to be allowed to effect sales and purchases. The bonds can be used as a medium for payment of taxes, salt revenue, etc. On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, the Emperor has sanctioned this memorial. In order to secure confidence in the bonds, princes, officers and other officials are to be requested to make purchases. The same paper also publishes information that H. E. Sheng, Director-General of the Chinese Railways, has received an Imperial Edict authorizing him to commence the construction of railways in the Province of Kwangtung.

A share case in the Hongkong Supreme Court between C. L. Gorham and Benjamin, Kelly and Potts is probably the most interesting item of the mail week, which is considerably extended on this occasion by the commencement of the accelerated mail service, Saturday now being mail day.

Ex-Inspector Witchell, who has completed his term of six months' imprisonment in connection with the gambling scandal, has confessed his guilt and acknowledged the justice of the sentence passed upon him. He has further expressed regret for the remarks he made at the conclusion of the trial imputing unworthy motives to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Lum Chu Wan, who committed a double murder on November 13, 1897, was executed on Feb. 8.

There are a number of cases of smallpox in the Colony.—*China Mail* (Feb. 12.)

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE usual weekly races were sailed on Saturday afternoon, but more interest than usual was centred on one of the events. The race for ships' boats, which was sailed on one of the days of the regatta, was re-sailed on Saturday. This was necessary, as the Abyssinia's cutter turned over in the first contest and assistance was rendered by two of the competing boats, leaving the Dockyard cutter to finish alone. However, the re-sail was won by Mr. Monk. The following are particulars of the afternoon's racing:—

Ships' Boats Handicap Race, (re-sailed race of 12th instant) Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 1, viz., from the Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course—7-13 miles.

Boat's Name	Entered by	
RIM Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk	1
HMS Magdala's Cutter	Mr Geo W Silvester	2
HMS Abyssinia's Cutter	Mr W J Harris	0
HMS Plassy's Cutter	Lieut and Coundr A B Prance, R N	0

HANDICAP.

	Abyssinia's	Plassy's
Magdala's Cutter and Dockyard Cutter allow	m. s. 1 47	m. s. 7 8
Abyssinia's Cutter		5 21

The times are:—

	Actual arrival.			Corrected.		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
Dockyard Cutter	4	35	9	1	35	9
Magdala's Cutter	4	43	3	1	43	3
Abyssinia's Cutter	5	0	29	2	4	42
Plassy's Cutter	Did not start.					

As will be seen from above, this race was re-sailed from one of the days of the regatta, when, it will be remembered, that the Abyssinia's cutter met with a mishap and filled. In consequence the race was null and void, as two of the competing boats went to the assistance, leaving the Dockyard cutter to finish alone. The same four boats were entered, but the Plassy's cutter did not cross the line. The Magdala's cutter got away first, with the Dockyard boat next, followed by the Abyssinia's Cutter. Mr. Monk was first to the buoy, and rounded with a good lead. This he maintained and was round Sunk Rock first, coming away home nearly eight minutes in advance of the second cutter.

Yachts' Handicap Race,—To start at 2-15 p.m. Course No. 5, viz., from Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy, and round Norto Karanja Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to Port. Length of course—8·78 miles.

Boats' name.	Entered by	
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard	1
Mannikin	Officers, R A	2
Kismet	Mr W F Symonds	0
Pixie	Messrs E & T Smetham and G G E Howse	0

HANDICAP.

	Kismet.	Mannikin.	Pixie.
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
Turquoise allows	5 51	14 38	26 20
Kismet allows	...	8 47	20 29
Mannikin	...	...	11 42

The times were:—

	Actual Arrival.			Corrected.		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
Turquoise	4	44	0	1	29	0
Mannikin	5	0	53	1	31	15
Kismet	4	52	48	1	31	57
Pixie	5	18	19	1	36	59

All four entries got away at the signal to a good even start. Turquoise took the lead soon after starting, and rounded the first buoy away from the Kismet, with Mannikin and Pixie following. Going up to the North Karanja Buoy, the Kismet improved her position, rounding three minutes and some seconds after the Turquoise, but the latter slipped away on the way home and secured the winning gun 8 minutes 48 seconds away from the Kismet, the latter having to give place to the Mannikin on the handicap.

Race for Yachts of the Tomtit class.—To start 3-30 p.m.—Course No. 14, viz., from Committee Vessel, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round P and O. Co.'s B. Mooring Buoy (400 yards east of Cross Island, leaving it to port, round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to finish at Committee Vessel.

Boat's name.	Entered by	
Coralie	Mr A Byrne	1
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	2
Midget	Officers, R H	0
May	Coundr W Chandler, R I M	0

The times of arrival were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Coralie	5	5	35
Lorna	5	11	56
Midget	5	12	10
May	5	13	5

The Tomtit did not start, although entered, and the four were sent on their way to a straggling start. Coralie was first over with Lorna, May next, and Midget somewhat astern. A good race was won by Mr. Byrne by over six minutes; a few seconds separating the other boats.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize-distribution to the successful students of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage was held, on Saturday afternoon, at Mahim, in the hall of the institution, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton presiding. The premises of the school were nicely decorated with flags and evergreens, and a large number of friends and well-wishers of the institution attended. The proceedings opened with the anthem, "God, be merciful unto us, and bless us," which was sung by a number of children.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, the honorary secretary, read the annual report of the managing committee, which was as follows:—

There were at the close of the year under report 58 children in the school, 21 girls and 37 boys. During the year 5 boys and 4 girls were admitted, and one boy and five girls were withdrawn. The report of the Educational Inspector, Mr. J. Oliver, has once more been of a highly gratifying character. He says:—"The boys in this school play cricket, and are instructed in military drill and swimming, and the girls and boys are all taught singing, at which they excel. The domestic arrangements in this school appear to be very good, and the school possesses an adequate supply of maps, books, etc. I may state, in conclusion, that I am of opinion, that the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim is a thoroughly well organized and efficient school." The Revd. R. M. Gray, M. A., was good enough to examine the children in scripture knowledge. This he did with his usual thoroughness and care, and the result must give peculiar satisfaction to the society. He says:—"I examined the children of the orphanage in scripture knowledge on the 14th of February 1898, and was even better satisfied than in past years. The attempt was made to test not only the accuracy of memory work, but also the extent to which the answers had been understood, and I was greatly pleased with the result. If the children do all their work as well as the bible lessons, the committee may be thoroughly satisfied with the teaching in the school." During the year the committee have devoted much anxious consideration to the finances of the society. These became so unsatisfactory that a special sub-committee was appointed consisting of Mr. J. M. Dick, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Mr. D. M. Inglis, and the honorary treasurer, Mr. J. W. Campbell, who at once instituted a most searching enquiry into the whole receipts and expenditure of the school. They reported that there had been a loss on the amount of interest received on investments due to the reduction of interest on Government Paper; a very considerable reduction in the mofussil subscriptions and a further loss by the discontinuance of the annual concert. On the other hand, there had been an important increase of expenditure due to an unavoidable augmentation in the out-goings on account of the staff. Their enquiries, however, established that no economy could be effected without injury to the efficient working of the school, they recommended various directions in which support might be more widely known to secure adequate support. The kindly interest manifested by so large a number of subscribers both in Bombay and in all parts of the Presidency and of India, encourages the committee to a confident hope that this appeal will not be in vain. During the year some of the staunchest friends of the orphanage, and most active members of your committee have left Bombay. Mr. Justice (now Sir John) Jardine had for a long period continuously afforded generous aid to the society and was ever ready to lend the weight of his influence and position wherever it would most benefit it. Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Arnott for many years held the offices of president and vice-president of your committee, and frequently occupied the chair at its meetings. Mr. Conder had been a warm friend of the orphanage ever since his first arrival in Bombay. Only those who are intimately acquainted with the actual working of the institution can adequately realise the loss it has sustained by his departure. The following resolution recorded on the minutes of the committee will we are confident secure the sincere assent of all:—"That the committee desire very specially to record their sense of the loss which the society will suffer owing to the retirement of Mr. Conder. For very many years past Mr. Conder has taken a prominent part in the direction of the society's affairs, and has spared neither his time, his money, nor his brains in promoting its welfare. Those of the committee who had been officers of the society bear testimony to the ever ready help which they could always count upon receiving from Mr. Conder. The committee desire to express their sincere hope, that he may be long spared to enjoy his well-earned rest, and they trust that the prosperity of this society will still be a matter of solicitude to him and that its best and highest interests will continue to be remembered by him in prayer." Every member of the society will wish to join in expressing to these gentlemen the gratitude of the society for the benefits they have conferred on it and the desire, that they may long enjoy their honourable retirement. During the removal of the school to Matheran the residents on the hill again provided an entertainment for the children including sports, tea, etc. Owing to the assistance rendered by Surg.-Col. Hay, the Superintendent, and other gentlemen, these were a great success. Mrs. Churchill kindly gave away the prizes. On the retirement of Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Arnott, the committee were fortunate in securing the services of Sir James Campbell, K. C. I. E., as chairman. During the absence of the honorary secretary, Mr. F. A. Spencer was good enough to undertake the duties of that office. To that gentleman and to Mr. P. G. Irvine, C. A., who audited the accounts, the best thanks of the committee are due. Mr. Muir, in whose departure for Calcutta, the children and 'old boys' have lost a generous and hearty friend, provided the means by which the children were enabled to celebrate the festival of Hallowe'en Mr. and Mrs. Leslie took the children left in the orphanage to see the Marionettes, and the committee have to thank them, and Mr. Chrystal and others for the many acts of kindness done to the children during the year. The committee are glad to be able to report that there has been but little sickness in the schools. Such continued immunity from serious illness has been certainly due to the constant care and attention bestowed on the children by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and by the matron, Mrs. Prentice of this and of the good work done by the whole staff the committee desire to express their high appreciation.

Mr. J. M. Dick, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that during the year under report they were able to make very few improvements, as their financial condition did not admit of anything on a very large scale. If their finances would permit of it they had in view a very important improvement and that was a gymnasium for the girls. It was a big order and in the present state of their funds they could not afford to meet it immediately, but in the mind of the committee it was possible to carry through at no distant date.

Mr. H. E. E. Proctor having seconded the resolution, it was carried,

Mr. D. M. Inglis next moved the following new committee of management for 1898:—

Chairman—Sir James Campbell, K.C.I.E. Deputy Chairman—Mr. J. M. Dick. Mr. Jas Begbie, Mr. B. Binning, Mr. John Black, Mr. Jas. W. Brown, Mr. H. F. Bruce, Mr. A. Cameron, Sir Jas. Campbell, Mr. J. W. Campbell, Mr. H. O. Campbell, Mr. D. Carmichael, Mr. H. Chalmers, Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Mr. R. G. Cumming, Mr. J. M. Dick, Mr. Jas. Douglas, Mr. H. J. Gordon, Mr. D. D. Gostling, Mr. J. F. N. Graham, Mr. W. D. Graham, Revd. R. M. Gray, Major C. R. Hoskyn, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. P. G. Irvine, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. W. C. Keith, Mr. A. F. Kidney, Mr. A. Leslie, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Dr. D. Macdonald, Revd. Dr. D. Mackichan, Revd. J. H. Mackay, Mr. John Marshall, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Geo. Mackenzie, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Mr. J. B. Phillips, Mr. R. W. Playfair, Capt. Potts, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. Geo. Service, Mr. A. F. Simpson, Dr. Sidney Smith, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Mr. J. H. Symington, Mr. Alex. Weir, Mr. P. L. Wright. Ladies Committee—Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Hoskyn, Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. Geo. Mackenzie, Mrs. Procter, and Mrs. Potts. Superintendent at the Orphanage—Mr. J. Anderson. Lady Superintendent—Mrs. Anderson. Honorary Treasurer—Mr. J. W. Campbell. Acting Honorary Secretary—Mr. J. P. Chrystal.

Mr. J. W. Brown seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

Rev. R. Scott, in moving a vote of thanks to the retiring committee, said that the report showed that the work of the committee was by no means light, as the financial burden of the institution rested upon them. The meeting thanked them now not only for the interest they had shown in that institution, but also for the pains to which they were put for their energy and the liberality with which they and

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Mhow Polo Tournament, which was postponed last November, will take place in the week beginning March 21st.

THE Punjab Commission, which visits the Punjab early in April will hold its sittings in Lahore on Saturday, the 2nd, and Monday, the 4th.

A TELEGRAM from Barkai in the Bara Valley states that Captain Barwell of the 9th B. I., attached to the 1-3rd Gurkhas, was shot on Thursday morning by his servant, and died shortly afterwards.

NOTHING is known at military headquarters of a report in circulation that Colonel Kempster intends asking for a court of inquiry into the reasons for his reversion from the command of the 3rd Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to his substantive appointment on the Madras Staff.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 19th February, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 83,000, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,23,500, other earnings, etc., Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 2,07,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 246-6-10. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 2,82,405-13-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 276-10-9.

AT the meeting of the Madras Municipal Commissioners a suggestion that the Head Clerk be styled in future the Municipal Manager, as is the case in Mofussil Commissions, received the support of the President (Sir George Moore) and was acted upon.

IT is stated that on the return journey from Calcutta, the Dewan of Mysore and the Maharanee's son-in-law will call at Bhownagar, from the royal family of which State it is expected a bride will be chosen for the young Maharajah of Mysore.

THUS the report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-West Provinces: under Horse-Breeding operations:—"In the Imperial section of his report, the Superintendent gives interesting notes on the annual fairs, which afford a reliable test of the progress of horse and mule breeding operations in the provinces:" under Cattle-Breeding and the Treatment of Cattle Disease:—"On the question of cattle-breeding the report contains nothing except an abstract of correspondence with District Boards as to the supply of bulls for public use." These two brief extracts aptly illustrate the degree of interest the Government takes in the two subjects; no one, we suppose, would hesitate for a moment in declaring which was of truer value to agriculture:—horse breeding or cattle-breeding. The Director of Agriculture remarks in this report:—"That the subject (*i.e.*, cattle-breeding) has ever received anything like the attention it deserves, cannot be pretended."

A GOOD example of the extreme coyness of the official mind in regard to new discoveries, observes the Lahore paper, is afforded by the Mallain Test for glanders. Without entering into details, it is sufficient to say that by inoculating a horse suspected of glanders, or one which has been brought in contact with a case of the disease, with a substance called Mallain, it is perfectly easy to demonstrate that the horse either has or has not begun to develop the disease. If to use the technical expression, to this test, he is as certainly glandered as if the disease were fully developed; and, by thus testing all the horses of a squadron in which the disease has appeared, the veterinary officer should be able to decide at once what horses to destroy over and above those in which all the obvious symptoms are present. In Germany and Russia this is a common practice, and in England a precisely analogous method is applied to the detection of tubercle in slaughter cattle. But this discovery, being only a few years old, is too new and revolutionary for official recognition in this country; a horse that "reacts" to Mallain must not be shot until the disease could be recognised in the ordinary way, and the assertion by the veterinary officer that such a horse is *ipso facto* a source of danger to other horses is ignored. In the course of years, say a quarter of a century, an authoritative statement may be confidently expected, authorising the destruction of "reacting" animals.

THE flying column mentioned in a telegram from Pasni as having been sent by Colonel Mayne to Bolida valley consisted of two mountain guns, 150 infantry, and a detachment of sappers. It returned to Turbat on the 23rd, having in the meantime blown up two forts. On the following day it was to be strengthened by the whole of the cavalry and 150 more infantry, and was then to start for Mand. Mehrab Khan is reported to have taken refuge in Persian territory.

THE detailed results of the B. P. R. A. Meeting have been published. The championship has been won by Sergeant Austin of the 18th Hussars, with 310 points. He was closely followed by Sergeant Taylor of the 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, with 308 points. The Viceroy's gold medals were won by Captain H. Gore, 2nd Connaught Rangers, and Lieutenant J. M. Mushet, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

THE "Indian Daily News" regrets to learn that "there is a possibility of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s runnings being again dislocated. The officers state that they are not to receive what was promised them, and it is probable they will resign in a body."

AN amusing story is told by Sir Robert Ball. A meteorite, which fell on a farm in America, was claimed by the ground landlord as his lease reserved all minerals and metals. The tenant objected on the score that the article was not on the property when the lease was executed. The landlord then claimed it as flying game, but the lessee pleaded that the things had neither feathers nor wings and claimed it as ground game. But while the dispute was going on the Customs officers seized the meteorite, on the ground that the revenue had been defrauded by its introduction into the country without payment of duty.

SENOR BARRIOS, President of the Republic of Guatemala, has been assassinated.

AN Englishman named Illingsworth has been murdered near Tampico, in Mexico.

TERRIBLE distress is said to be prevalent among the peasantry in Central and South-Eastern Russia in consequence of the failure of last year's harvest.

THE Austrian Government has ordered the winter term to be closed at all the German Universities, with one exception, and at all the Technical High Schools. This is six weeks earlier than usual, and admission next term will depend on a pledge being given by the students to show obedience and respect to the authorities.

A MEMORANDUM on the financial aspects of German naval defence has been submitted to the Reichstag, with the view of showing that the expenditure of Germany on her navy and on national defence generally is relatively small compared with that of other Great Powers.

THE French Chamber on Feb. 4, disposed of the Navy Estimates. In reply to M. Lockroy, the reporter on the Estimates said that the expenditure on new vessels this year would be 96,000,000f., and the total amount of the Estimates would be 353,000,000f. (£14,120,000).

THE "Standard's" New York correspondent says the Spanish Government has made a tart reply to the American note repudiating complicity with the filibusters, and has appealed for delay in regard to the pacification of Cuba. A resolution was, on Feb. 9, introduced in the Senate to call upon Spain to recognise the independence of Cuba before the 4th of March, but the correspondent thinks more importance must be attached to unexpected events such as might arise out of the espionage of the United States warships in Cuban waters.

THE main conclusions of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Acts were published on Feb. 8. To get rid of the suspicions existing in the mind of one political party against officials appointed by the other side, the report suggests that all Assistant Commissioners and Court Valuers should be permanent officials, the lay Assistant Commissioners and Valuers to possess a practical acquaintance with the value of land, and to pass an examination in the subjects with which they will be called on to deal. The settlement of fair rents has, the report states, been effected in an unsatisfactory manner. An automatic adjustment of rents, or their conversion into rent-charge, are put forward as remedies for the unrest occasioned by periodical settlement.

THE Duke of Devonshire, speaking at a meeting of the Liberal-Unionist Council, said that any impression which might for a short time have prevailed that the Government had, in regard to China, failed to carry out the principles of policy they had themselves laid down would, he hoped, have been removed by the explanation given the other night in Parliament. It was against the possibility of any intention on the part of other Powers to dot the coast of China with stations which, contrary to our treaty rights, should not be open to our commerce that strong language was used by some Ministers in the country, and was substantially repeated in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury. But the competition between foreign nations to obtain influence in China, which might be extremely harmful to our commercial interests, was an altogether different matter and it would be foolish on our part to complain of any Power which was seeking to obtain that influence. A resolution approving of the Government's Chinese policy was subsequently passed.

PARTICULARS have been received of severe fighting between the British force under Mr. Henderson and the Sofas in the Gold Coast Hinterland, during which Mr. Ferguson was wounded and decapitated. Mr. Henderson, who displayed great courage, subsequently had an interview with Samory.

SIR H. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN, speaking at Hanley said in foreign policy we were face to face with delicate and difficult questions, every one of them fraught with possibly vital consequences to this country, and there was great need for frankness on the part of the Government. The character given us by the rest of the world he traced to the great strokes of policy and clever enterprises of thirty years ago, introduced by Mr. Disraeli. These were methods not of the astute diplomatist, but of stock jobber. At the present juncture we must avoid giving wanton provocation. This was a time not for extending but for contracting our responsibilities, and he regarded the words uttered by Lord Salisbury at the opening of Parliament as of solemn import. Now that British troops were to be used in Egypt the country had a right to know what the object of the expedition was. As to the North-West frontier troubles, he believed the policy of the late Government would ultimately be carried into effect.

A CONVERSAZIONE and meeting was held on Feb. 3, under the auspices of the L.M.S., at the Memorial Hall, to accord a public "welcome home" to Mr. William Crossfield, of Liverpool, and Mr. Alderman Evan Spicer, on their return from certain of the society's foreign mission stations. In the absence, through indisposition, of Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers, Rev. T. Grear presided. Mr. Crossfield described his visit to the L.M.S. missions in Polynesia and New Guinea, and alluded with special gratification to the success of the missionaries' labours in Samoa. Mr. Spicer, referring to Madagascar, expressed his belief that the French persecution of the Protestant churches was instigated by the Jesuits in the island. Now, however, the authorities had been convinced the society's missionaries did not desire to interfere in the politics of the island, he believed they would be able to continue the good work they had been doing for so many years.

THE next novelty at the Empire is to be a "Press ballet" on the fabric of Caxton's dream. He sees into the future and carefully scrutinises the various improvements that have been made in printing during the past 400 years. One of the novelties of this entertainment will be a chorus of "printers' devils." All the morning newspapers will be represented by separate corps of the ballet, and the dancers will have appropriate dresses for each journal. The head attire will include a chanticleer vigorously crowing and proclaiming the early morn. The advent of the Sunday papers will be heralded by a kind of gregorian march, while the Christmas numbers will come to the footlights to the strains of well-known carols. The mounting of this novelty will, it is promised, be of an elaborate and striking character.

MADAME PATTI, according to the French papers, is contemplating a farewell tour of the United States, followed by a farewell of Great Britain, and a final adieu to public life. The announcement is understood to be premature.

AT a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Feb. 7, Mr. E. O. Sachs read a paper on the Housing of the Drama. In it he compared our theatres architecturally with those on the Continent, much to the advantage of the latter, and advocated the endowment of theatres in this country.

A NUMBER of Australian cricket pictures were given by the cinematograph process at the Alhambra on Feb. 7. One showed the game at Sydney, on Dec. 10, the players being Ranjitsinhji and Hayward. The other selections were—the Australians leaving the field, and the English team leaving the field, the filing out the men through the gate being an excellent opportunity for recognition. The Australians had the best of the cheers.

DR. NANSEN, who arrived in London from New York on Feb. 5, gave an interview to a representative of Reuter's Agency. On its being pointed out that an impression prevailed that in his opinion North Polar work was practically finished, and that attention should now be directed to the Antarctic, Dr. Nansen remarked:—"That is not so. There are still vast regions in the North Polar area that ought to be explored. The work there is by no means finished. Even if all the North Polar expeditions now in contemplation are completely successful, there will still be an enormous area of the unknown. There is still the Behring Straits side to be done. I hope the Prain's drift will be repeated to the north-east or Behring Straits. That, perhaps, would take five years, but the results of the observations would be of incalculable value. Antarctic exploration is a question of vast interest, and I believe that the Belgian expedition, now on its way there will do good scientific work."

TWO Parliamentary papers have been issued regarding the dimuntion of the seal heard on the Prityl of Islands (United States, No. 1, and 2, 1898 [C8702 and 8703]). The one contains Professor D'Arcy Thompson's report on his mission to Behring Sea in 1197 and the other is the "Joint Statement of Conclusions signed by the British Canadian, and United States Delegates." From the similarity of the two documents it appears that the British Commissioner and his colleagues have arrived practically at the same conclusions. The most important conclusions are that "a notable decrease has been suffered by the herd during the twelvemonth 1896 to 1897" but "the diminution of the herd is yet far from a stage which involves or threatens the actual extermination of the species so long as it is protected in its haunts on land." Pelagic sealing which involves the killing males and females alike, has contributed to the diminution but another cause is assigned in a parasitic worm called "Uncinaria," which raises very considerably the death rate among such of the young fur seals as choose the sandy in preference to the rocky breeding areas. For the evils of pelagic sealing an automatic remedy has appeared inasmuch as "the ratio of the pelagic catch of one year to that of the following has fallen off more rapidly than the ratio of the breeding herd of one year to the breeding herd of the next." This means apparently, that the pelagic sealers, finding the industry less profitable in consequence of the diminution of the herd, are decreasing in numbers. On this point the Commissioners unanimously remark:—"In this greater reduction of the pelagic catch, compared with the gradual decrease of the herd there is a tendency towards equilibrium or a stage at which the number of the breeding herd would neither increare nor decrease."

AT the banquet offered to Prince Henry of Orleans by the leaders of the Colonial party in Paris on Fev. 4, on the occasion of his approaching departure for Abyssinia, Prince Henry said that Menelik had entrusted him and his friends with the organisation of the immense equatorial province which would form one of that monarch's military boundaries, his proper Buffer State. By working for the Negus with the moral and material support of our Russian brethren and of Count Leontieff (added Prince Henry) we shall labour to the best of our ability in the interests of France. In the midst of our efforts we shall have our eyes constantly turned westwards to the Valley of the Upper Nile, which, threatened with enclosure in the grasp of the British vice, will soon, thanks to the expeditions of our explorers and the will of Menelik, see the French flag floating on its banks. The Russian alliance had already had results sufficiently clear on the soil of Africa. I know that sombre and threatening clouds are gathering on the horizon, that storms are muttering at the mention of the projects which are attributed to us. What matters it? The future is with God. The speech was received with cheers.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING CHURCH PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM. ACCUSATIONS AGAINST A BISHOP AND VICARS.

IGNACIO FRANCISCO DE PENHA AND OTHERS VS. JOSE FRANCISCO RODRIGUES AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs prayed that it might be declared that the funds and properties known as Fabrica and Bens Pensionarios belong to the parishioners and congregation of the church of N. S. de Salvacao at Lower Mahim; that the parishioners are entitled to the possession and management of the funds and properties free from the control of the defendant, the Bishop of Damaun; that the defendants other than the said Bishop and the Vicar might be decreed to make full discovery of the property and funds, and the books, papers and documents of the church; and that the defendants might be restrained by injunction from interfering with the duties and powers conferred upon the plaintiffs by the general meeting held in August 1896, and that in the meantime, a receiver be appointed of the property, funds, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the defendants.

The Hon. Mr. Lang proposed to put in certain documents connected with the case which, he said, had been certified by a late Secretary to Government, whose name he could not decipher. The documents were all in a compilation.

The Judge: You may put them all in together. How many are they?

Mr. Lang said that it would possibly be convenient if he put in the documents, each marked separately.

Several documents were then put in, among them being a copy of the treaty between the King of Portugal and Charles II. of England in 1661, the treaty of 1628 regarding the surrender of the town and island of Bombay, the articles by which Bombay was delivered to the British and the proclamation requiring the Roman Catholic inhabitants to pay obedience to Bishop Teraza, &c., an extract of letter from the Honourable the East India Company, dated the 21st July 1786, extracts of letters from the Court of Directors written as far back as 1790, and about a hundred more documents pertaining to the questions at issue.

The following witnesses were then examined,

Mr. Sebastian Joseph Abreo, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was the manager of the Bombay East Indian Printing Press. He was one of the parishioners of the church of Nassa Senhora de Salvacao, at Mahim. He was in the habit of going to the church all his life. He was an administrator of the confraternity of the N. S. de Salvacao. The parishioners elected him at a general meeting. That was how the administrators, wardens of the confraternity, were elected. Witness defined what confraternities meant, and proceeded to say that fabrica was a separate fund to which all the parishioners contributed. The manager of the property was called Fapquiero, who was also appointed by the parishioners at their general meeting. He kept accounts and presented them annually at the meeting of the wardens of both confraternities. There was only one annual meeting of both the boards. The accounts presented were those of the confraternity funds. There was a separate fund called Bens Pensoes, administered by the Vicar alone. It consisted of properties bequeathed to the church by various parishoners. It had been administered by the Vicar now for many year past. The Rev Braz Fernandez was the first Vicar he remembered. He died in October 1890. There was no agitation in connection with the fund during his life-time. They used to have the accounts rendered by him, but did not succeed in it. The parishoners wanted all the accounts connected with the church to be more clear. At the meeting witness was appointed a warden, there were other similar appointments made in regard to the other funds. He had entered the appointments of the wardens in the book of the confraternity of Salvacao. The whole entry, dated the 26th December 1869 was made in his handwriting. The entry went to show that there was a large attendance of parishioners at the meeting which elected an administrator, the other gentlemen present being appointed wardens. An administrator was superior to a warden. He took charge of the funds and documents belonging to the confraternity of Salvacao from the former administrator, Dominick Vares. At the same meeting P. S. Rodrigues, who was the plaintiff in another suit, was appointed administrator of the St. Francis fund. Witness had no access to the books of the other funds. He continued to be administrator of the fund for about 23 years. He was turned out from the post by order of the Bishop. At the first meeting that was held after the death of Braz Fernandez, witness was present. The minutes of the meeting were in the handwriting of the defendant, J. F. Rodrigues. There was another meeting held on the 15th November in the corridor of the church, the minutes of which were on record. Witness took notes of what happened at that meeting. There were a number of signatures appended of those who were present at the meeting. Plaintiffs were unanimously elected the Vicar at that meeting. A letter dated the 19th November was written to the Bishop and wardens. It was taken to the Bishop at Colaba. Witness was one of those who took it to the Bishop; he handed him the letter. The Bishop read the letter, and said it was not proper to keep such a letter in the box. He further stated that they should take back the letter and send another asking for a priest of their own community, and he would see that the person elected by the parishioners would be confirmed. Witness took back the first letter They would not have taken back that had not the Bishop told them that he would appoint the man elected by them. Some of the wardens and some of the parishioners then held a consultation and wrote a second letter to the Bishop, which was sent by the church peon. The Bishop after that letter appointed Henriques as Vicar. On the death of Braz Fernandez, his nephew Fernandez took charge of documents and funds of the Bens Pensionarios. On the meeting of the administrators and wardens of both the confraternities was convened in the church of Salvacao, when the nephew of Braz Fernandez brought books, title-deeds, &c., and handed them at the meeting. They took charge of the documents and the balance of the money. As witness and other administrators did not wish to take charge of the administration, it was decided to hand them over to Rodrigues until they convened a meeting of all the parishioners to appoint an administrator and wardens for that property in a similar manner as the properties of the two confraternities. Rodrigues was one of the wardens of the confraternity of S. Francis. The meeting at which Rodrigues was appointed took place before the meeting of the 15th February 1891 called by Henriques. At the meeting summoned by Henriques on the 15th February the Bishop and the witness were present. Mention was made of the Bens Pensionarios at the meeting. Those were the minutes of the meeting produced by which were signed by the Bishop. Almost all the wardens of the confraternities were present at the meeting. The administrative board consisted of the administrators and wardens of the two confraternities, presided over by the Vicar. The Fabriqueiro was not a member of the administrative board.

Further enquiry in the case was then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

POWER OF COURT TO INTERFERE IN DISPUTES BETWEEN EXECUTORS.

BAI GANGA VS. JHAVER JOTTARAM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, District Judge of Ahmedabad, in miscellaneous application No. 18 of 1897. Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for the appellant, Bai Ganga, the Original opponent; and Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the respondent Jhaver, the original petitioner.

There is no provision of law which allows a District Judge, on a mere application being made to him by an executor, to interfere between him and his co-executor, probate having been granted to both, and to compel the latter to render assistance to the former in administering the estate and to make the latter repay to the former monies that the latter may have spent out of his own pocket for the alleged benefit of the estate. As soon as an order for probate is made, the Judge is *functus officio* and has no power to interfere in the management of the estate by the executors, or in their dispute *inter se*. The facts will be found fully stated in the following judgment:—

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: On the 24th August, 1893, probate was granted to Jhaverdas and Bai Ganga, the parties to these proceedings. On the 19th January, 1897, Jhaver applied to the District Judge complaining that Bai Ganga had taken possession of all the property, and did not act at all according to the directions of the will, or allow the property to be managed by him conjointly with her, and asking (1) that an account be ordered to be produced from the said Bai Ganga, and that she should be directed to manage the property conjointly with him, (2) that Bai Ganga being a widow and illiterate, she should be ordered to make over the possession of the property to him, and (3) that the costs of probate Rs. 198-8-0, paid by him should be ordered to be repaid by Bai Ganga. The District Judge refusing Bai Ganga's application for a postponement, made an order that Bai Ganga should within seven days pay Jhaver Rs. 198-8-0 and that she should render every assistance to Jhaver in administering the estate. For the latter purpose she was allowed 3 months' time to join with Jhaver in carrying out the terms of the will, and she was told that on failure to comply with the court's order she would render herself liable to such penalties as the law allows. She has appealed against the order, and in addition to the objection made to the refusal of a postponement, objection has been taken to the whole order as illegal and *ultra vires*. We think he latter objection must prevail. We know of no provision of law, which allows the District Judge, on application being made to him, to interfere between executors and settle their disputes in the manner he has done. He has certain powers given him by the Act (V of 1881, as amended by Act VI of 1889) such as to grant and revoke probate or letters of administration, to call for inventories and accounts, and to consent to the disposition of the property of the deceased, but we cannot find that the power to compel an executor to render assistance to a co-executor is anywhere conferred upon him, still less is he empowered to make one executor repay to another monies that the latter may have spent out of his own pocket for the alleged benefit of the estate. The Judge would have no more power to do this than he would have to direct the payment of a legacy. As soon as the order for probate has been made, the Judge is, it appears to us, *functus officio*, and has no power to interfere in the management of the estate by the executors, or in their disputes *inter se*. The dispute in the present case must be settled by a properly constituted suit brought for that purpose and cannot be disposed of by order in the way it has been by the District Judge. We reverse the order with costs throughout on the applicant.

THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

FINAL RESULTS.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Meeting was held this year from the 1st to the 15th February, and in conjunction with the Meerut central meeting local meetings were held at Moradabad, Lucknow, Kotri, Mooltan, Allahabad Mhow, Rawalpindi, Umballa, Manipur, Deoli Mian Mir, Shillong, and Agra. West weather interfered with the shootingat many of the stations, particularly at Meerut, where the firing had to be stopped for some three or four days, the ranges being swamped; and on the last day of the meeting heavy rain fell, when matches 14 and 15 were being shot off.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The championship has been won by Sergeant Austin, 18th Hussars, who fired at Lucknow and made 310 points: Sergeant Taylor, 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, being second, with 308 points; and Major Rickie, N.-W. R. Volunteers, third, with 301 points.

THE VICEROY'S MEDALS.

His Excellency the Viceroy's medal have been won by the following:—

Gold medals: Captain H. Gore, 2nd Bn. Connaught Rangers, 182 points, and Lieutenant Mushet, 2nd Bn. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, 196 points.

Silver medals: Sergeant Rowley 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, 129 points; Sergeant Taylor, 2nd. Bn. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, 196 points; and Sergeant Austin 18th Hussars, 102 points.

Bronze medals: Sergeant Durrant, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regiment, 188 points; Colour-Sergeant Bwye, 2nd Bn. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, 194, and Lance-Sergeant McGrath, 5th Dragoon Guards, 98 points.

BRITISH MATCHES.

The following are the principal prize winners in the matches open to British:—

Match I.—"The Murree Brewery, 200 yards:—1st, Sergeant-Major Legge, 18th Hussars, 25 points; 2nd, Lance-Sergeant Smith, 2nd Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, 25 points; 3rd, Sergeant Taylor, 20th Hussars, 24 points.

Match II.—Meakin and Company's, 500 yards:—Major Rickie and Colour-Sergeant O'Brien, North-Western Railway Volunteers; Captain Wallace Dunlop 23rd Pioneers; Sergeant Griffen, 1st Bn. Sergeant Rowley Regiment; Sergeant Gaughan, 2nd Bn. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, and Sergeant Austin, 18th Hussars, all made 35, the highest possible score.

Match III.—The Muir Mills 500 yards:—1st, Corporal Morrison, 35 points; 2nd, Colour-Sergeant, Green, 33 points; 3rd, Sergeant Sixth, 34 points, all of the N.-W. R. Volunteers.

Match IV.—General James Hamilton. 700 yards:—1st, Sergeant Barley, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regiment; 2nd, Sergeant Hammond, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regiment; 3rd Colour-Sergeant Fowler, 1st Bn. The Black Watch, 34 points each.

Match V.—Messrs. Murray and Co's 900 yards:—1st Sergeant-Farrier Padfield, 19th Hussars, 34 points; 2nd Colour-Sergeant Fowler 1st Battalion The Black Watch, 33 points; 3rd Lieutenant Mushet B. B and C I Railway Volunteers, 33 points.

Match VI.—The Elgin Mills. 200 yards:—Class A—1st, Corporal Holmes, 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry; 2nd, Lance-Sergeant Burke, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, 35 points each; 3rd Colour-Sergeant Drake, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, 34 points. Class B—1st, Lieutenant Mesbet, 2nd Battalion B B and C I Railway Volunteers, 34 points; 2nd Lieutenant Roney Dougal, 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, 33 points; 3rd, Lance-Sergeant Stahl, 2nd Battalion B B and Central India Railway Volunteers, 33 points.

Match VII.—The Pioneer 500 yards:—Class A—1st Sergeant MacGrath 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers 35 points; 2nd Private Black, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers 34 points; 3rd Corporal Garratt 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry 34 points. Class B—1st Chief Petty Officer Maxwell Calcutta Naval Volunteers; 2nd, Lance-Sergeant Smith; 3rd Lieutenant Mushet both of 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers 34 points each.

Match VIII.—The Newbegerton Mill. 600 yards:—Class A—1st Lance Sergeant Bailey, 18th Hussars, 35 points; 2nd Sergeant Taylor 20th Hussars; 3rd Armourer-Sergeant Manue 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry; 35 points each, Class B—1st Colonel Borton 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry; 2nd Captain Wallace Dunlop 23rd Pioneers; 35 points each; 3rd Volunteer Mitchell 2nd Battalion B B and C I Railway Volunteers 33 points.

Match IX.—"The Civil and Military Gazette" 800 yards:—Class A—1st Lance Sergeant Callaghan 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment; 2nd Corporal Garratt 1st Battalion Somerset L I; 3rd Sergeat Austin 18th Hussars 33 points each. Class B: 1st Captain Cronlock 1st Battalion Somerset L I, 35 points; 2nd Lance-Sergeant Stahl; 3rd Lieutenant Mushet both of the 2nd Battalion B B and C I Railway Volunteers; 33 points each.

Match X. The Naini Tal Brewery 900 yards—Class A: 1st Sergeant Austin, 18th Hussars, 33 points; 2nd Sergeant Hammond 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment; Herb. Lance-Sergeant, 5th Dragoon Guards, 31 points each. Class B.: 1st Corps, Adshead, N. W. Railway Volunteers, 33 points; Lance-Sergeant Smith, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers; 3rd Captain Gorpe, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers' 31 points each.

Match XI.—"The Morning Post." 200 yards.—Class A; 1st Sergeant Robertson, 1st Battalion the Black Watch, 32 points; 2nd Lance-Corporal Dennys; 3rd Corporal James, both of the 1st Battalion Somerset L. I. 30 points each. Class B 1st Lance-Sergeant Smith, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers; 2nd Lieutenant Hersey, Rohilkund Volunteer Rifles; 3rd Captain Wallace Dunlop, 23rd Pioneers, 32 points each.

Match XII.—Macklinnon and Company, 500 yards—Class A: 1st, Lance-Sergeant Griffin, 1st Battalion East Surry Regiment, and Private Curtis, 20th Hussars, 35 points each; 3rd, Sergeant Durrant, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, 34 points. Class B: 1st Lieutenant Laney Dougal, 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry; 2nd Sergeant Taylor; 3rd Lieutenant Mushett, both of the 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway Volunteers, all 35 points each.

Match XIII.—Sir Robert Hume. 600 yards:—Class A: 1st Sergeant Austin, 18th Hussars, 35 points; 2nd, Sergeant Rowley, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment; 3rd Lance Sergeant McGrath, 5th Dragoon Guards 34 points each. Class B: 1st Color Sergeant Burje 34 points; 2nd Sergeant Taylor 33 points both of the 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway Volunteers; 3rd Major Rickie, North Western Rally Volunteers, 33 points.

Match XIV—North West Soap Company. 800 yards; Class A: 1st Private Collis, 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers, 34 points; 2nd Corporal French, 1st Battalion Black Watch, 32 points; 3rd Private Springham, 20th Hussars 31 points.

Class B: 1st Lance Corporal Lasbury, 2nd Bombay Baroda and Cental India Railway Volunteers, 35 points; 2nd Sergeant Reeves, North-Western Railway Volunteers, 33 points; 3rd Lance Corporal Carthy 2nd Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, 32 points.

Match XV.—Ranken and Company:—900 yards Class A: 1st., Lance-Sergeant Griffen, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, 32 points; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Collyer; 3rd, Squadron Sergeant-Major Legge, both of the 18th Hussars, 30 points each. Class B: 1st, Major Rickie, North Western Railway Volunteers; 2nd Volunteer Mendia' Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles, 32 points each; 3rd, Sergeant-Instructor Edward Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles 31 points.

Match XVIII.—The Sirmur, 1150 yards:—1st, Colour Sergeant Fowler 1st Battalion Black Watch 25 points; 2nd Lance-Sergeant Stahl, 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles; 3rd Pte. Simpson, 1st Battalion the Black Watch; 24 points each.

Match XX.—The Adjutant-General's 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, 184 points; 2nd 20th Hussars, 183 points; 3rd, 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers 177 points.

Match XXI.—The Begum of Bhopal, 500 yards ten shots:—1st Colour-Sergeant Burje, 2nd Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers; 2nd General Sir Robert Hume, British Service, 50 points each; 3rd Sergeant O'Brien, North Western Railway Volunteers, 48 points.

LADIES' MATCHES.

Match XXVII.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. 75 yards.:—1st. Mrs. Lutzens, 31 points; 2nd Miss J. E. Hume, 22 points; 3rd Miss Hume, 28 points.

Match XXVIII.—Messrs Manton and Company:—1st Miss J E Hume 33 points; 2nd Miss Hume, 32 points; 3rd Mrs. Lutzens 30 points.

Ladies aggregate.—1st Miss J E Hume, 107 points; 2nd Mrs Lutzens 105 points; 3rd Miss Hume 103 points.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT IN CHINA.

IT would appear from various evidence that the position of the British merchant in China is not in all respects an enviable one. It has been said that he has "fallen to the position of being little better than a commission agent working for the Chinese"; he has been lectured for want of enterprise, and for having lost all the trading instincts of a previous generation"; and he has been advised on high authority to put his capital into Shanghai cotton mills as a substitute for the unprofitable business of importing Lancashire fabrics. In a long letter by Mr. C. J. Dudgeon, a Shanghai merchant, which recently appeared in a Shanghai paper. The writer tells us that he has reason to believe that "the members of a recent commercial mission to China" have also expressed the opinion that the British merchant in China has lost the qualities of his predecessors, and adds, with reference to this alleged opinion of the commercial mission, that "though the importance to be attached to their utterances is to be gauged by their want of experience, still the energy which attached to their work"—work of a most useful nature, it is admitted—"will doubtless give force to such opinions as they may express to the public at home."

From all these remarks it may reasonably be assumed that the import trade into China is far from being in as thriving a condition as the British merchants residing there could desire, irrespective of the producers of the goods in Lancashire. Mr. Dudgeon himself quotes as true the following remark from a recent consular report on the state of trade in the treaty ports of China:—"A long and painful experience of thwarted efforts has had such a discouraging effect on foreigners in China that a condition of stagnation has come to be accepted as in the nature of things." What, then, in the opinion of Mr. Dudgeon, as the real cause of the want of progress referred to? Briefly stated, he attributes the tendency of the British merchant to "take the line of least resistance" and to "accept facts as they stand," instead of struggling against them, to the likin duties and the neglect of the British Government to insist on what he regards as the true interpretation of our treaties with China. The British merchant in China, Mr. Dudgeon urges, has been discouraged by the want of a settled and well defined policy on the part of Great Britain and by varying interpretations of the treaties according to the proclivities of the political party which happens to be in power in Downing street. In 1868, the British Minister at Pekin declared that, in consideration of a fixed payment of maritime and transit dues, China had abandoned all further right of taxation on whatever could be shown to constitute foreign trade, and urged that the likin was a violation of treaty rights. Later on, however, in 1870, the same Minister rebuked the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce for maintaining an interpretation distinctly and authoritatively repudiated by the only competent authority in such a matter, and expressed surprise that the merchants should "reiterate a fallacy and insist on an interpretation which rests upon no better foundation than their own opinion against all evidence and authority." Mr. Dudgeon admits, however, that the change was due to a decision by Committee of the Privy Council that practically the treaty rights did not affect the goods after they had passed out of the hands of the British merchant at the treaty ports. On the other hand, Mr. Dudgeon quotes Lord Elgin's despatch, in 1850, to the effect that the newly arranged transit dues would free both the import and export trade of China from any further taxation of any kind whatever throughout the extent of the Chinese Empire; in other words, from all arbitrary inland taxation. Mr. Dudgeon also complains of the Chefoo Convention as "another painful experience" its terms implying that likin was a legal impost outside the foreign settlements. The clause in question was virtually abrogated by the additional article to the Convention signed in 1885. But Mr. Dudgeon complains that the Chinese now claim, having made the Chefoo Convention they can limit the trading rights of foreigners at the new ports opened by the Shimonoseki Treaty to the settlement which have been set apart for foreign occupation; or, in other words, that trade with the cities themselves is not permitted except on payment of likin and on such charges as may be inflicted, notwithstanding that the wording of the treaty is that the ports and cities named shall be opened to foreign trade.

In plain terms, then, Mr. Dudgeon attributes the "stagnation of the British merchants in China" to the slowness of support from his own Government, or, in other words, to "a vacillating and weak policy in London of which the Chinese have been astute enough to take advantage in the direction of denying treaty rights." It is, however, not easy to see what could have been done more than has been to press upon the attention of the Chinese Government the violation of those rights; for it can scarcely be contended that we have a right to interfere by force to alter the internal taxation system of the country unless we are to assume the responsibility of governing it. No doubt it would be better for the Chinese themselves if they adopted a more liberal system and repressed local rapacity; but it is a question patient and continuous endeavours to make the Chinese see this for themselves there is little to be done. Merchants in China we are told know of undeveloped sources of wealth lying at their doors and Chinese officials put scheme after scheme before them but always on terms which would leave all the profit to the Chinese. The Taotai of Shanghai lately informed the British merchants that partnerships between foreigners and natives were not recognised by treaty, and he refused to take up a case enforcing claims on Chinese shareholders in a British company, despite the fact that the Chinese had signed special documents binding themselves to their liability. All this is very deplorable, and may well account for the alleged inaction of the British merchants. That they are not really short of enterprise is proved, Mr. Dudgeon points out, by their erection of cotton mills immediately on the signing of the Shimonoseki Treaty. Such activity, however, is not in the face of likin extending the demand for British goods in China, except of course, machinery. Mr. Dudgeon thinks that the necessities of the Chinese must shortly sweep away the obstructiveness of which he complains. This will be the natural way. Meanwhile it is not merely internal exactions—which British merchants in China have always had in face—that have caused the discouragement in recent years to which Mr Dudgeon refers.

AN INDIAN VETERAN'S STRANGE CLAIM.

FROM information which the *Belfast Newsletter* has gleaned from various sources, it appears that a claim, or rather, a series of claims, is being made by a man at present following the occupation of a carter which, if proved to be well founded, might elevate him to the peerage; and entitle him at the same time to lands and property of very considerable value. The man is Frederick-William Carey,

THE LATE SIR H. HAVELOCK ALLAN.

ASTOUNDING POSTHUMOUS STORY.

THE *Newcastle Daily Leader* prints in its issue of February 4, a story so remarkable that we should hesitate to reproduce it were it not told in the words of the person principally concerned, written under his own hand. That person is the late Sir Henry Havelock Allan, whose tragic death on the North-West Frontier of India so recently aroused the public sorrow. "The story is so strange as to be almost incredible—and if I were not the victim I could not believe such a thing possible in a free country." Such were the written words of Sir Henry Havelock Allan in October, 1881, when he committed an account of it to writing. Sir Daniel Lysons, who is alleged to have played so strange a part in the matter was buried only on February 1, just a month after the funeral of the son of the hero of Lucknow.

SIR HENRY'S RELATIONS WITH GENERAL LYSONS.

In 1881 Sir Henry resigned his seat for Sunderland in order to do three years' brigade duty at Aldershot. One of his first duties was to attend and report officially upon some Swiss military manœuvres. Shortly after his return certain London newspapers contained reports that the General was seriously incapacitated. What had happened at Aldershot after his return was thus described in a letter from Sir Henry Havelock Allan to a gentleman in the North of England, dated from 70, Chester Square, October 6, 1881, 7 p.m.:—"I came back from the Swiss manœuvres on the 24th September, Saturday, in perfect health and strength. On the 25th and 27th I drilled my brigade in the Long Valley at Aldershot. On Wednesday, the 28th, I was out at a divisional field-day in the same valley under Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., who has always owed me a grudge on the political question of short versus long service. He has repeatedly insulted me on and off parade on this subject. I have borne all as an obedient soldier in order to finish in peaceny thirty-six months' probation, and thus to preserve my Army rank before returning to the House of Commons."

On Wednesday, the 28th, my brigade drilled too well to please him; and he objected to my correcting his Staff Officer, who brought me a wrong order three times over. As I submitted and saluted in complete subordination he could say or do nothing; but the day after next the 30th, on some report that I had said I had a pain in my heart (which was true from over-travelling) he sent a surgeon-major to look at me (I whom I explained in Lady Alice's presence that there was nothing the matter with me which my wife corroborated. Nevertheless this doctor by Sir Daniel Lysons' order put me on the 30th on the sick list from the 29th instant inclusive." My own military medical attendant, Dr. Rogers, who has known me six months, took me off the sick list, at his own risk, on the morning of the 2nd of October (Sunday) in order to let me go to church which I did. Immediat ly after church he got an order from Dr. F——who had only seen me once in his life—for twenty minutes—by Sir D. Lysons's order, to put me back on the sick list again, which, however he did not do. I have a copy of this illegal order.

SEIZED AND HANDCUFFED BY NINE MILITARY POLICE.

Meanwhile Sir Daniel Lysons telegraphed to a London mad doctor to send attendants to take me to Woking Asylum by force. I was seized, while lying on a bed, in my own dressing-room resting before supper, to which I had invited some ladies for sacred music. Nine powerful men—whom I have since ascertained to be military police, disguised in civil clothes—handcuffed me on my bed; trapped my heels together with a leather thong, and then strapped my irons to my waist. I remonstrated calmly, and offered any man £10 to go into my study and bring my law book that I might show them that they were committing an illegal act. They only answered that they were acting under medical order. My servants were held back by force, and my wife was enticed out of the house by a false pretence half an hour before I was seized, and detained at a neighbouring house till 2 a.m. (after) I was gone! At 1 a.m. hearing that I had contrived to get a message to camp (1½ miles off) by a lad in my service for soldiers, to rescue me, they thought it was time to be off with me before they were stopped. They dressed me by force; I am proud to think that nine strong men were not able to force my wounded left arm (thrice shot through in the service of our Queen) into my coat sleeve. I fought, like a man struggling for dear liberty, for ten minutes, for they never mentioned any authority, civil or military, and I thought they were dragging me to an asylum. I was thrown down repeatedly, internally injured, and at last overpowered, an ulster strapped round me, and driven to the station. The London mad doctor, who had some hand in the matter—though he now strongly repudiates it—arrived in time to change my destination from Woking Asylum to my own house in London, where I arrived at 4 a. m.

On Monday morning, the 3rd, bruised all over; my left eyeball injured by being struck with a clenched fist on the way; with serious internal injuries from being kicked as I lay by a military policeman; tortured; shaken by a struggle with nine strong men; but, thank God, dauntless still, as a Havelock should be! I reported the whole matter to the Adjutant-General and Military Secretary, at the War Office, in writing, on Tuesday, the 4th; I have a receipt for the letter, dated Horse Guards, 1-50 P.M. On that day I begged any officer at the Horse Guards who knew me might come and see me. The Duke of Cambridge is out of town, and no one will act in his absence. No one has been. I am as calm as you are; but the doctor won't take off the irons, which have cut into my wrists. I have been now five nights and four days unshaved, without a bath or a change of linen. They cannot take the handcuffs off (as they say) because the military policeman who put them on me, and who had the key, is said to have absconded for fear of the consequences, taken the key with him. If he has done so, it is probably with the connivance of the military authorities at Aldershot, who are now seriously alarmed for their mistake and its probable consequences.

"All my relatives and friends are out of town. I have appealed to Row Street and to the Home Office in vain—the doctors have been beforehand with them and they dare not interfere in a case of supposed lunacy. I cannot get access to a Commissioner in lunacy. I don't know the northern men if they will submit this sort of thing. Take the first mail train and come and see me at my house and insist upon orate in my ironed condition and what is being done on me. My poor little wife has been driven into something approaching brain-fever by this affair. She is now ill in bed at Knell Wood, and totally unable to act for me. Don't publish this letter till you have seen me and the Commander-in-Chief on my behalf; and then make all England ring with this gross act of military despotism and brutality."

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE reasons which actuated the German Government in issuing the order prohibiting the importation of American fruit were given in the "Imperial Gazette," on Feb. 1:—According to this ex ose, the official publication by the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government concerning the San Jose scale had thrown such a vivid light on the dangerous nature of this insect that the German Government at once recognised the risk that was being run if its possible importation into Europe. On Jan. 29 the presence of the San Jose scale in a consignment of Californian pears was certified by a professor of the Agricultural College at Hamburg. This discovery was confirmed at a conference of experts and necessitated the immediate issue of precautionary measures. The decision of the Government was taken in order to secure for home-grown fruit an efficient protection against the danger of a plague similar to that experienced in America. The *Imperial Gazette* then summarises the results of the investigations regarding the San Jose scale made by the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The depredations of this insect, which is scarcely visible to the naked eye but which is individually capable of multiplying its species to the extent of 3,000 millions between the spring and autumn of a single year, have now to be combated from Chile to British Columbia. Its injuries propensities are represented as beyond comparison worse than those of the grape phylloxera, whose ravages in European vineyards are now estimated at several milliards of marks. And to save German fruit-growers from a similar experience in respect of the San Jose scale the German Government has issued a prohibition which, the "Imperial Gazette" points out, is scarcely as harsh as the measures now in force in American fruit-growing States.

At the Cabinet meeting at Washington on Feb. 4 the Secretary of Agriculture said that it was undoubtedly true that certain well known fruit diseases could be carried by fruit itself and infection thus communicated to healthy trees at great distances. The action taken by Prussia might, therefore, be proper and she was clearly within her right.

Much surprise has been caused at the Department of Agriculture in Washington by the statement made in the Prussian Diet on Feb. 4 by Baron von Hammerstein Prussian Minister of Agriculture that American horses brought influenza into the country and that it might be necessary to enforce quarantine against them. The officials of the department emphatically discredit the probability of American horses conveying influenza and they say that if the disease develops after importation it is contracted from animals in Germany. Mr Bagley said that the suggested quarantine was clearly in the same line of action as the fruit decree, but quarantine was not prohibition and it remained to be seen whether it would be as rigorous as to amount to prohibition.

SENOR DEPUY DE LOME, the Spanish Minister in Washington, tendered his resignation to his Government in consequence of the publication in the United States of a private letter in which he made severe remarks concerning President McKinley. His resignation, telegraphed immediately he heard of the publication of his letter, has been accepted.

WHY LORD ROSSLYN WENT ON THE STAGE.

AN INTERVIEW.

THE "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes an interview with Lord Rosslyn, in which the following occurs:—"I suppose you have always been fond of acting?"—"Yes, I have always loved it, but I doubt if I should ever have thought seriously of going on the stage if it had not been for my unfortunate financial difficulties. You know I am not yet adjudicated a bankrupt, and now that I have a little breathing space I hope to get my affairs settled up satisfactorily to all parties, and at the same time to earn a living by my new vocation."

Had you any special reason for choosing the stage as a profession?—"No none beyond my own great love of acting. In fact I tried at first to get some other work to do. When I realised the serious position of my affairs, and made up my mind that I must find some kind of remunerative occupation, I searched the advertisement columns of the daily papers and at last applied for a City clerkship at thirty shillings a week. I thought that although the money was not very much in itself, if I worked hard it might perhaps lead to some thing better. Well, I went down into the City giving my name, of course as Mr. James Erskine and saw the man who had advertised for a clerk. The fact of its being my first engagement was rather against me and when I was obliged to confess that I knew no shorthand I was simply shown the door with more haste than politeness."

What did you do next?—"Well then I thought of the stage and I went first to see Mr. Charles Wyndham who had for some time been a great friend of mine. He rather advised me against it and told me that I did not realise what a hard life an actor's was nor the years of work, which would be necessary before I could hope to succeed."

I wonder this did not deter you a little?—"Oh no. I was not so easily dissuaded although many of my relations objected very strongly to the step which I proposed to take. I went next to Mr. George Alexander and although he could not offer me a part himself he very kindly wrote a note to Mr. Pinero a lucky note for me for I am sure that nothing could have been more fortunate than that I should have made my debut under the auspices of so distinguished a dramatic author, and among such delightful fellow actors and actresses, as those who are now playing here with me in 'Trelawny.' They have one and all done their best to make the work pleasant and easy for me, and I can assure you that the five weeks we spent in rehearsals were among the pleasantest of my life."

This is your first appearance on the professional stage?—Absolutely, but I have taken part frequently in private theatricals, and I made my very first appearance, strangely enough, in one of Robertson's plays.

What was that?—I played George D'Alroy in Caste in some theatricals which Mrs Willie James got up at Chichester, and I took the same part afterwards in Hull, when Miss Muriel Wilson, of Tranby Croft, played Esther. I think my best performance was as Lord Kingussie in "The Money-Spinner," but the part I liked best of all was that of Julian Beauclere in "Diplomacy." I played that at home at Dysart and afterwards in two matinees for a charity at the Empire Theatre Edinburgh."

Does this comprise your record as an amateur?—"No": I played in "The Ladies Battle" last year as Henri de Flavigneul for Lady Mar at Alloa and once I had an awful experience, when I took the part of Harry Bellairs in Justin McCarthy's Highwayman at a few hours' notice to please my sister, Lady Warwick. She had a house party and she want d to amuse her guests, so she asked me to take the part of Bellairs, and Miss Wilson to be the Lady Betty. We arrived at the house at three in the afternoon, rehearsed till dinner time and played the piece in the evening. I had to wear a white wig, of course, and a black mask. At the very last moment no mask was forthcoming. Clarkson, had forgotten to bring it down with him from town and so we improvised a mask of brown paper and fastened it with elastic round the white wig. When the moment came for me to take off my mask nothing would induce that wretched brown paper thing to budge! At last I managed to get it off, but the wig came with it, and you may imagine my feelings when I faced the audience (who were, of course, convulsed with laughter) with my own nineteenth century head of hair!"

"You never acted at all at Eton or Oxford, I suppose?"—"No, but I got a gold medal for elocution from Professor d'Orsay for a recitation of that 'Friends, Romans countrymen' speech from 'Julius Cæsar,' which Mr. Tree is just now giving at Her Majesty's"

IMPROVING ON THE BIBLE.

VERSIONS OF "CURRENT LANGUAGE."

A SOMEWHAT rash gentleman (says the Glasgow Herald) rushing in where even theologians hesitate to tread, has announced his intention of giving us a new translation of the Bible in current language. Direct attempts to modernise the Bible have not been so happy as to encourage successors. Benjamin Franklin once issued proposals for such an undertaking to replace the old version, whose style he considered to have become obsolete, and therefore less agreeable than could be wished. I give, he said, a few verses, which may serve as a sample of the kind of version I would recommend. It will be sufficient to quote a single one of Franklin's improvements. He was not content, for instance with Satan's famous question to the Lord, "Doth Job fear God for nought?" Franklin thought that this would sound much better if it ran. Does your Majesty imagine that Job's good conduct is the effect of mere personal attachment and affection?" Matthew Arnold tells us that coming across this supreme passage freed him from the sway of Franklin's imperturbable common-sense. I well remember," he says, how when first I read that, I drew a deep breath of relief, and said to myself—"After all, there is a stretch of humahisy beyond Franklin's vicious good sense."

Perhaps the most flagrant example of what a polite and modernising translator can do for the Bible is to be found in a certain version of the New Testament which was made by an eighteenth century theologian Dr Edward Harwood of Bristol. This, if one may say so without irreverence, is one of the most deliciously absurd books ever published. The reader can hardly agree with Dr. Harwood, who seems to have been a disciple of Johnson, that his work "leaves the most exacting velleity without ground for quiritation." My intention, he tells us was "to clothe the propriety and perspicuity of the original with that apprehend, would have exhibited them to have appeared and written in our language." Dr Harwood shuddered at "the bald and barbarous language of the old vulgar version," and was convinced that "men of cultivated and improved minds" would all take to reading the Bible, then "alas, too generally neglected," if he attempted "to diffuse over the sacred page the elegance of modern English." After this exordium, the reader is prepared for almost anything. Still it is something of a shock to find the daughter of Herodias described in the sacred narrative as "a young lady who danced with inimitable grace and elegance. The same sense of gentility is visible throughout Dr. Harwoods work. Nicodemus is presented as "this gentleman," and "Talitha Cumi" is translated as "Young lady rise." The force of genility could evidently read his title clear to a mansion for he makes the Apostles say, Oh, Sir! what a delectable residence we might fix here. The most classical phrases are not safe from Dr. Harwood. Instead of "We shall not all die, but we shall be changed," he gives us this portentous statements:—"We shall not all pay the common debt of nature, but we shall by a soft transition be changed from mortality to immortality." The warning to the Laodicean Church in the book of Revelation seems to have struck Dr. Harwood as somewhat too plainly phrased. His improvement upon it is really memorable, and runs thus:—"Since, therefore you are now in a state of lukewarmness a disagreeable medium between the two extremes I will, in no long time eject you from my heart with fastidious contempt." This is vastly more polite than the threat to 'spue thee out of my mouth' which was good enough for the makers of that Authorised Version, who lived in a coarse and unpolished age. Perhaps Dr Harwood pleased himself best with his rendering of the "Nunc Dimittis" which begins thus:—O God! Thy promise to me is amply fulfilled! I now quit the post of human life with satisfaction and joy, since Thou has indulged mine eyes with so divine a spectacle as the Great Messiah. The public will probably say to such Biblical improvers in the language of Lord Melbourne, "Why can't you let it alone?"

THE architects of the world are invited to compete for the design of the new buildings of the University of California at Berkeley, near San Francisco. A pious founder has come forward with ample provision for the prize fund, in the person of Mrs. Phebe Hearst, whose trustees have deposited 500,000dl. in the bank. The University is to be the biggest thing in creation. It is already endowed by State taxation and Federal grant, its income will grow with the prosperity of the [illegible] has 2320 students now, and it will provide for 5000 in ten years. This last, at any rate, is the number for which the architects have to provide. They must make provision for the teaching and the [illegible] departments, and for the homes of the students. All the able-bodied male students receive instruction twice a week; the buildings for this will, therefore, have to be very extensive. Halls, clubhouses, and infirmaries must all be on the colossal scale. Mrs. Hearst pays for plans only [illegible] and shrinks appalled from the thought of the cost [illegible] the structure itself. Oxford was not built in this fashion; but, then, neither was it built in a day, and our cousins are notoriously young men in a hurry.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

EDISON'S works for crushing iron ore and sifting the iron from it by magnets are situated on the site of the old Ogden Mines, New Jersey. There is a belt of Magnetic iron ore of a grade so low as to be unworkable at a profit by the ordinary methods. It is 25 miles wide and reaches from the Canadian border to North Carolina. This was surveyed by the "dipping needle," that is, a compass needle free to dip towards the ironstone in the ground. The Edison Company then bought the best ground they could get, and now hold 15,000 acres.

Work has been begun at Ogden, and Edison has invented plant for utilising the ore on a large scale. The rollers are capable of crushing a 5-ton rock with as much ease as a man cracks a nut. They are fed by a 93-ton shovel. The crushed ore is afterwards dried, and ground smaller, then screened, and the finer particles fall past the poles of powerful magnets, which draw out the iron. The phosphorus is removed from this by a special process, and it is pressed into briquettes, which go to the smelting furnace.

M. Phisalix announced to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, sometimes ago, that cholestrine injected into the blood of animals made them resist the venom of vipers. Doubts were thrown on his results, because he had used cholestrine of animal origin. Since then he has repeated his experiments with crystallised cholestrine extracted from carrots, and found it as effective as that from animals. Moreover, he has obtained similar results with crystallised tyrosine extracted from the dahlia and even with the sap of the dahlia.

It has been known for a long time that eels' blood injected into the veins is toxic, but M. Richet has recently shown that one can vaccinate an animal against poison by injecting feeble and progressive doses of the blood. Animals thus treated can resist doses which kill animals not so immunised.

Black is the worst colour for the eyes, and some tailors charge more for making black than coloured clothes. This fact has induced American schoolmasters to abandon the time-honoured "blackboard." The best board is a creamy white, but any soft mellow white will do, according to the light available. The chalk should be a clear sky-blue, with canary orange and clear dark-green for extra colours.

The Prince of Monaco continues his researches on the fauna of the Mediterranian and the Atlantic at great depths. Near the Azores he has discovered a volcanic bank 50 miles long, and a Portuguese captain has discovered a second bank close by. These banks are the resort of numberless fishes. The Prince is having a new vessel of 1,400 tons built for further explorations.

Professor Bouchard has discovered a new movement of the heart by means of the Rontgen rays. It is a rhythmic dilation during respiration, and is unconnected with the ordinary movements of the heart. It appears to arise from the dimunition of pressure in the interior of the thoracic cage during inspiration.

The French appear to lead the world in new scenic effects for theatres and operas. Quite recently a novelty in waterfalls has been introduced at the Theatre de l'Opera by M. Gaillard, the director, and Dr. Jambon. M. Gaillard caught the idea from seeing a spider's web on which the spray of a garden hose fell in the Parc Monceau, Paris. The web, owing to the globules of water in it acting as lenses, appeared to be a solid sheet of water.

In the new decoration at the Opera, the Cascade of the Bois de Boulogne is represented, and at a very small expense of water, by means of a sheet of "tulle," imitating a spider's web, and catching the spray from a horizontal tube pierced with holes. The falling spray is illuminated by electric arc lamps behind the "tulle." Objects at the rear of the sheet of spray seem to be plunged in the water. The noise of the fall is imitated by the ordinary "hail machine." The light thrown on the fall can, of course, be tinted with coloured glasses. Surely this device will find its way into our pantomimes and plays.

An American scientific journal points out that when one is lying down asleep, the heart makes 10 strokes less a minute than when one is upright. In an hour it makes 600 strokes less. Consequently, it is able to rest in sleep. During a night of eight hours it lifts 30,000 ounces less blood. This resting of the heart in sleep means a falling off in the circulation, and one should "sleep warm," that is, make up by coverings for the lack of heat in the supply of blood.

Mexico is richly endowed with precious stones. The opals of Queretaro, San Juan del Rio, and Tequisquapan are famous for their changing fires. They are found in crusts on the calcareous rocks, which are easy to work, and also in the granite, which has to be blasted, and this often breaks the gems. The opal beds are seldom more than 10 or 12 feet below the surface.

Certain Eordeaux milkmen put a yellow powder in their milk to preserve it. M. Deniges has analysed it and found it to be neutral chromate of potash, sometimes mixed with bichromate of potash. The alkaline chromates are antiseptic, but M. Deniges denounces their use in food stuffs because they are bad for the living body.

The discoverers of quinine and strychnine, MM. Pelletier and Cacentou, are to have a monument erected to them in Paris. Pharmacists in every part of the world are invited to subscribe. The monument will take the form of two statues, to be erected in front of the High School of Pharmacy, Paris.

The retirement of M. Brunetiere, the well-known French critic, from the editorship of the Revue des Deux Mondes," is giving satisfaction in some scientific circles. These charge him with changing the "Revue" from a Liberal to a Clerical organ, and adopting a hostile attitude to modern science. Brunetiere is a leader of the revolt of the younger French writers against the dogmas of science, which have influenced French literature for a generation, and found expression in the work of Taine, Zola, and the "naturalists" generally. One of the most promising young writers is Leon Daudet, son of the late Alphonse Daudet, who arraigns French parents of the last generation for stifling the ideals and burdening the lives of their children with positive domination of science and the sciences, to the exclusion even to what some call "mysticism." Scientific culture, it appears, has not altogether satisfied the aspirations of the French youth.

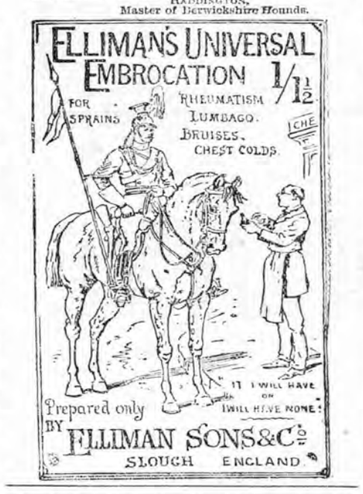
In this column last Friday we spoke of Lapps and Finns as Scandinavians, meaning, of course, that there is a strain of these races in some portions of the Scandinavian people, just as there is a strain of the New Stone Age races in the modern British. A correspondent, "K," gives us particulars of the Lapps and Finns from his own observation, and concludes that the Lapps have a Mongolian appearance, whereas the Finns, a superior race, are quite different. This is true, and shows that "K" is an accurate observer. If he will turn to Dr. Topinard's "Anthropology," he will find both races well described, and their affinities discussed. We may add that the Prussians of the eastern provinces are largely of Finnish origin, the Finns having once extended far to the west. Some of them have descended on the north of Scotland within historical times, and it is possible they once reached Iceland. The Lapps, too, formerly occupied a great part if not the whole of Scandinavia, and perhaps came further south.

The legend of Romulus and Remus being suckled by a she-wolf passes for a fable, but the researches of naturalists lend it colour. In India native children have been nursed by wolves and lived with them. Negroes aver that anthropoid apes have suckled babies. Romanes have cited as a fact the suckling of three young rats by a cat whose kittens had been taken from her.

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Regd.)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

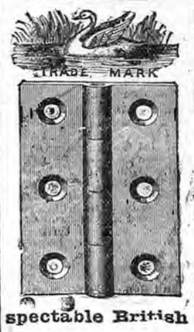
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

1/2 2/3 4/6
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

FOR SPRAINS RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.
IF I WILL HAVE NONE
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld HART ST LONDON

THE FINEST TONIC FER BRAVAIS
Tones the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It as all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

GOLD & Co.'s


BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

FEVERS of all Kinds are caused by DRINKING IMPURE WATER.
"Condy's Fluid
Is the best, if not the ONLY purifier of Water for Drinking."
—The Daily Telegraph (London).
Sold Everywhere.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the Sole Makers.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

CAUTION.
Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.
See that the bottle is like this ☞

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary passenger.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
SAUCE.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.
TH. VAFIADIS & COS.'
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4 2-12
AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"DISINFECT" WITH SANITAS
FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

NOTICES.

1884
Dry Impérial
MOËT & CHANDON
Finest extra quality

CHAMPAGNES.

SHIPPED BY

MOET AND CHANDON, EPERNAY,

Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.

ESTABLISHED 1743.

DRY IMPERIAL.

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. **DENISON & CO.,**
33, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Warm Debilitating Weather.

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling. They need a course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this

"Wonderful Medicine"

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, though not to such an extent, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS, MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

General Agents H. E. ODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is, immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that **is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers: M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

Trade W Mark

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for resolving what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **SARSAPARILLA** **THE BEST.**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

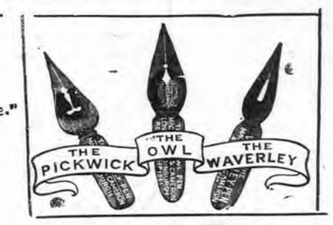
THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News. papers

"The Waverley Pen a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*



They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

NOTICES.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
J. & R. Tennent
PURE
PILSENER BEER
BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—

Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

CGNAOMPIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOEL" "EXCOA"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE.

Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where a gas considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Lind & Davison, Lahore;

POISON in the BLOOD,

Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.

URIC ACID.

When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.

If this Acid is removed from the Blood, RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR

There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for

RHEUMATISM,

and that is WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.

It will pay you to bear these things in mind.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDFR (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HUNTLY BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

REGISTERED BB

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

TRAVELLERS CARRY

J. Liebig

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

It keeps good for any time, even after being opened, and is supplied to Armies, Expeditions, Governments, Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses all the world over.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. J. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

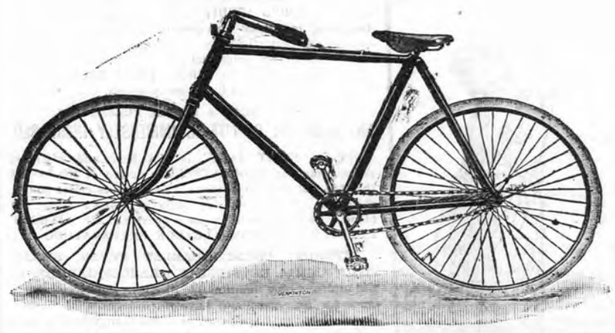
SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

BEST PLATED METAL.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

No. 566.
THE CARLTON BREAKFAST CRUET, with Pepper, Mustard and Sal Cellar, Crystal cut.
Rs. 7—complete.

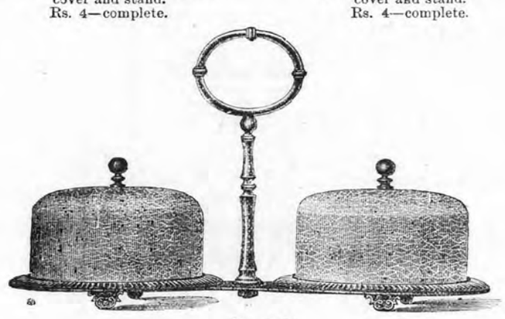
No. 1213.
VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER, with engraved glass bowl, plated cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No. 1289.
Exceedingly pretty locking Butter pot, fayence, with Metal cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No. 1264
CHARMING BREAKFAST CRUET with handle, cut glass Salt, Pepper, Mustard and Toothpick container, plated: net.
Rs. 12—complete.

No. 962.
Gem or Biscuitbox ribbed glass bowl, with plated handle and cover.
Rs. 6-8.

Catalogue free by Pos to the Mofussil.



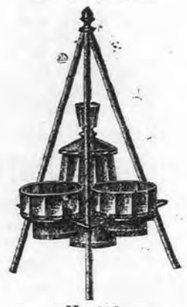
No. 1004.
Butter and Cheese Stand, with 2 frosted glass Covers, plated frame and handle.
Rs. 15-4.

No. 1273.
NAPKIN HOLDER, best plated metal.
Rs. 1-8.

No. 1390.
Salt, or Pepper Container, cut glass, with plated cover.
Rs. 2.

No. 1304.
Tumbler Stand, Fayence plate, plated mounting.
Rs. 1-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.



No. 831.
SOLID BREAKFAST CRUET, with cut Salt and Pepper Cellars and Vinegar Bottle.
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

R. DITMAR.
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the Skin. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6 PER TABLET, THREE IN A BOX 1/6

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1/-

Darling Brand. from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81 Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upward.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED "LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1 Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—[illegible] Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.,